

THE NATIONAL

Wool Grower

VOLUME XXXIX

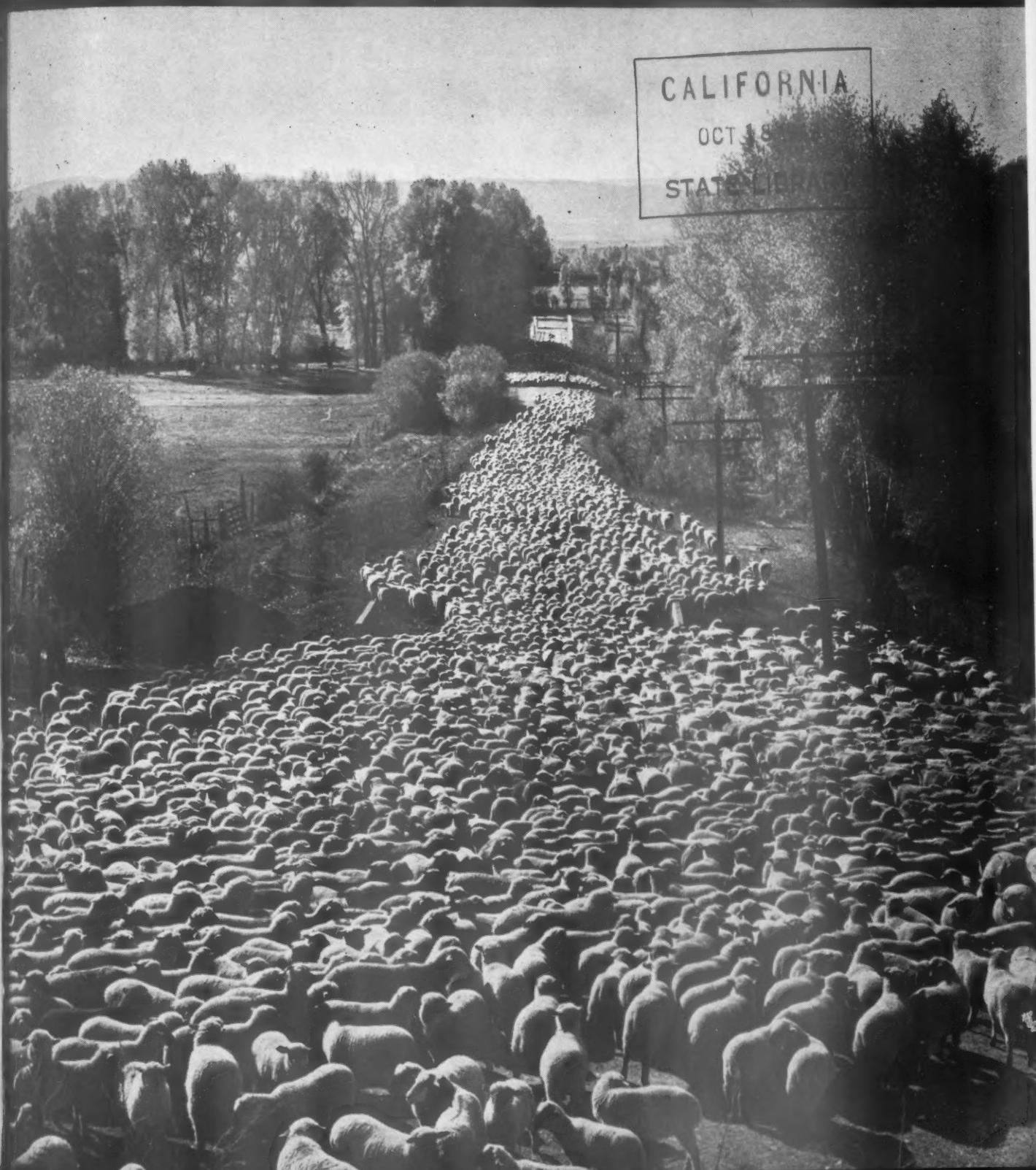
OCTOBER 1940

NUMBER 10

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- 2. Supply all the minerals—both base and trace—for thrifty ewes so they can produce thrifty lambs.**
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- 4. Provide the essential mineral ingredients ewes need for a heavy milk flow.**
- 5. Help get maximum feed value out of grass and other feeds—even poor roughages.**

MoorMan's Minerals for Range Sheep contain no "filler"—no unnecessary ingredients. And, it's so complete...so well balanced...and so highly concentrated that a little goes a long way. For less than '1 cent a day you can supply 7 ewes with *all* the minerals they are known to need.

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Range Checkers contain proteins for growth, carbohydrates for heat and energy, minerals for bone and blood, vitamins for vigor and strength. Actual tests made with split herds on cake

MARKEWARD

A "mob" of lambs on their way to market make our cover this month. Secretary J. M. Jones took the picture over in the Craig, Colorado area on a fall day.

THE CUTTING CHUTE

To Talk About Dean Hill

When the portrait of Dean Hill of the University of Wyoming is added to the Saddle and Sirloin's gallery of prominent men during the coming International in Chicago, his achievements will be reviewed by three prominent Wyoming men. John A. Reed, vice president of the National Wool Growers Association and president of the First National Bank of Kemmerer, Wyoming, will cover Dean Hill's contributions to the livestock industry. The Dean's work as a teacher and researcher will be reviewed by A. E. Bowman, director of the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Wyoming, and F. S. Hultz, president of the North Dakota Agricultural College and former head of the Agricultural Department of the University of Wyoming, will act as toastmaster.

Guide For Range Reseeding

The Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station of Tucson, Arizona has

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140% LAMB CROP

Alan Ricks, widely known St. Anthony, Idaho, sheep raiser, has fed Purina for many years. Ricks' lamb crop in 1948 was 140%, shed lambing; and lambs averaged 100 lbs. off the range. Wool clip averages 10 lbs. per head. "I usually feed about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Checkers per head daily with hay from October until lambing and find it pays in ewe condition and lamb crops. Purina is a fine feed," says Mr. Ricks.

and Checkers show bigger calf crops, easier calving, heavier calves at weaning and a bigger milk flow in Checker-fed herds. Ranchers everywhere who feed Checkers say they're tops.

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VARIETY DOES MAKE A DIFFERENCE

just issued a 12-page guide for range reseeding in Arizona and New Mexico. The material, based on research by the Station, explains briefly the "why, when, where, and how" of range reseeding for several different kinds of range lands in the two States mentioned and should be most helpful to ranchers contemplating this type of range improvement in those areas.

Looking For Corriedales in New Zealand and Australia

Professor Eugene Bertone of Colorado A & M College, whose trip to Australia and New Zealand was noted in the September Wool Grower, is commissioned to buy 2,000 Corriedales in those countries for a Colorado rancher "if the price is right," according to information received from the New Zealand Wool Board under an August 28th date line.

The big obstacle to such a purchase, Professor Bertone told operators in New Zealand, is the sea freight charge to America. Recently a ram sent from Australia to America cost \$150 in freight. It costs \$75 to send a sheep crated from New Zealand and Australia and \$35 if uncrated.

"If we could overcome this barrier and make some arrangements, you would get an awful lot of dollars," Professor Bertone told New Zealanders.

Meat Board Plans Extensive Program

More than 2 million persons from all walks of life are expected to be reached within the next few months with timely, practical and up-to-the-minute information concerning meat, through educational meat exhibits sponsored by the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

The Board asserts that its fall and winter exhibit schedule covers 32 State fairs, sectional and national livestock shows and other events in 18 States, from Springfield, Massachusetts to Portland, Oregon.

New Vaccine Laboratory in Mexico

Officials of Mexico and the United States on September 1, 1949, joined with Mexican President Miguel Aleman in the dedication of a new vaccine production laboratory recently completed at Palo Alto, a suburb of Mexico City. It will be used by the Mexican-United States Commission for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in its fight against the animal plague.

Dr. P. V. Cardon, Research Administrator for the Department, represented Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan at the ceremonies. Prominent in the program were Lic. Oscar Flores of Mexico, director of the Joint Commission, and General Harry Johnson of the United States, co-director. President Aleman laid the last

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Protect your livestock . . . your profits. Feed Morton's Trace Mineralized Salt *free choice*. Be sure that your animals are getting enough cobalt, iron, copper, manganese, iodine and salt. Ask for Morton's Trace Mineralized Salt by name.



Sheep Need Cobalt

Cobalt sets up a vigorous condition in the digestive tract for better assimilation of feed nutrients. It also works with iron and copper to make healthy blood.



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Manganese is important to reproduction and milk in mother animals. It is also needed for sound bone growth and functioning. It is in the bone marrow that blood is formed.



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Iodine is necessary for making the hormone thyroxin in the thyroid gland which controls the entire activity of the body. Healthy thyroids help assure thrifty, vigorous, profitable animals.



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Iron and copper unite to make the hemoglobin or red blood corpuscles which carry the oxygen needed by body cells to absorb and utilize feed nutrients. Prevent nutritional anemia.

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Wyoming Wool Growers Association
McKinley
Harold Josendal, President
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stone in the building as the highlight of the dedication.

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan has appointed two new members to represent this country on the Joint Commission. They are Ralph S. Trigg, administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration and president of the Commodity Credit Corporation, and Dr. M. R. Clarkson of the Bureau of Animal Industry, both of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The United States Department of Agriculture has announced that stocks of 35, 352,000 pounds of canned meat products purchased in Mexico under the foot-and-mouth eradication campaign are being offered for sale for export.

Saves Salt

An old tire cut in two, tied to a portable stand is used by Orlin A. Tippets of Benjamin, Utah, to supply salt for his sheep. He claims it simplifies the feeding of salt and saves waste.—From the Deseret News of Salt Lake City, Utah

Prominent Breeder Injured

Wynn S. Hansen, well-known Ramboillet and Columbia breeder of Collinston, Utah, caught his foot in a hay chopper on his farm recently. Infection set in and it was necessary to amputate his leg below the knee. Mr. Hansen is now in a very much improved condition.

The National Wool Growers Association joins with the many friends of Wynn Hansen over the sheep country in wishing him a good recovery.

New Mexico-Army Land Fight On Way To Settlement

The Army has told the New Mexico Congressional delegation that it has given up plans to acquire 1,000 square miles for a 33-mile extension of the Alamogordo-White Sands proving grounds. This is regarded by stockmen as quite a victory, and a forward step in the complete adjustment of this six-year controversy between New Mexico and the Army over the acquisition of land for the Army's guided missile range at Alamogordo.

New Zealand Lamb For U. S. (?)

A press release out of New Zealand recently published in a Salt Lake newspaper says that country is planning to export some of its lamb to the United States.

Worried about the dollar problem, states the release, the New Zealand Government thinks "some lamb can be sent to the United States without much loss to Britain. The quantity being talked of is two shipments in a year—something over 10,000 tons."

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VOLUME XXXIX

NUMBER 10

OCTOBER, 1949

414 Pacific National Life Building

Salt Lake City 1, Utah

Telephone No. 3-4483

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Irene Young } Editors

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103. Act of October 8, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

Where Are We?

WHENEVER a sheepman is contacted, inevitably the first question asked is, "What is your opinion of the future for the industry?"

In these days of economic upset, such as the devaluation of the pound, the appropriation of tremendous sums of United States dollars for rearmament and foreign relief and the Administration's attitude on tariff protection for domestic industries furnishing these billions of dollars, there are many uncertain factors regarding the future.

The effect of the devaluation of the currency of foreign countries on raw wool and its products has, as yet, not been determined. Indications point to the fact that the price of foreign wools in terms of pounds will increase to the point that the effect of devaluation will be slight in the terms of present values of raw wool. This probably will not hold true with the finished product.

Because of the devaluation and the extension of the trade agreements act without the "peril point" amendment, the sheep industry is very fortunate in its present and prospective support program, which, it is hoped, is a temporary measure to lessen the effects of the above situation.

If the Anderson version of the agricultural

program, which is now pending in the Senate, is adopted, it appears that the support level for shorn wool would be from 3 to 4 cents higher than the present level of 42.3 cents per pound average. It is anticipated that this bill will be passed by the Congress.

It is worth considering, therefore, that wools which have not been tendered nor sold at this time might well be held for future delivery or until the very confused economic situation clears.

A year ago there were a number of important problems confronting the industry which caused the continued reduction in sheep numbers. Principal among them were the lack of skilled labor, high wages, increase in costs, instability of forest grazing, etc. Another questionnaire has been sent to producers in the 13 Western States in an attempt to ascertain whether these principal factors are still existent. A report will be made to you later on the results of this survey.

Reports from various sections of the country indicate that the reduction in domestic sheep numbers has about run its course, evidenced by the fact that larger numbers of ewe lambs are being held for replacement. With the low sheep numbers, with consumption of wool and de-

mand for lamb high, and with the maintenance of consumer purchasing power, the outlook for the industry is, without doubt, comparable to any other agricultural venture.

If the Anderson version of the agricultural bill is adopted by the Congress, it will be the first time in the history of recorded parity prices that wool and lamb will be placed in their proper relationship with other commodities.

Parity itself is only a yardstick to measure the relation of the price of a commodity with the prices which are paid for continued production and living. However, it has been used in the past, and particularly with lamb, to show what that relationship was; and because lamb, on the basis of the old parity, was not in its proper relation with other commodities, there has been a psychological reaction in the minds of consumers to the effect that lamb was too high. The adjustment, therefore, as a result of modernized parity, should be beneficial from the standpoint of consumer acceptance.

From the writer's standpoint, in view of the prospects at hand, comparatively speaking, the sheep industry should be able to hold its place with any of the other agricultural ventures.—J.M.J.

Farm Bill In Senate

A bitter two-day fight over setting support prices for the basic commodities at 90 percent of parity resulted in the return of the Anderson Bill to the Senate Committee on Agriculture again on October 4th in an effort to achieve a compromise. However, the Committee sent the bill back to the Senate in its original form on October 6th; that is, with flexible support prices between 75 and 90 percent.

between 75 and 90 percent; for shorn wool, mohair, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts, mandatory support at between 60 and 90 percent; for milk and butter fat, mandatory support between 75 and 90 percent; for storable non-basic agricultural commodities on which a marketing quota, marketing agreement, or some other program is in effect, support between 75 and 90 percent; for all other non-basic agricultural commodities, price support not in excess of 90 percent at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Anderson bill also calls for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture in Charge of Sales Operations. As is indicated by his title, his duties would include the sale or disposition of commodities which come into the possession of the Government through the support programs.

Some amendments to the bill may be made from the Senate floor. Several amendments have already been mentioned. On September 26th Senator Butler of Nebras-

ka told the Senate he intended to propose an amendment to strike out the word "shorn" in front of "wool," in two places so that pulled wool would be included in the program. The Butler amendment, however, would not affect the provision to support wool until there is an annual production of approximately 360,000,000 pounds of shorn wool. Another amendment proposed calls for a mandatory price support on honey between 60 and 90 percent of parity.

Since the House action (the Gore bill) merely provides for a continuation of the present 90 percent support program another year, the appointment of a conference committee will be necessary to iron out the differences between the House measure and the Anderson bill, if the latter is passed. If no agreement is reached, the Aiken law will, of course, go into effect in January, 1950.

As has been said many times before, wool is taken care of under the Gore bill, the Anderson bill, and the Aiken law.

ATTEND YOUR NATIONAL

Each State is responsible for the selection of its delegates as members of the various committees of the National to work out the Platform and Program of the Association for the coming year.

Advise your State Association that you are particularly interested in one or more of the committees and that you will be available to serve as a delegate.

See you at the National—December 6-9—Denver, Colorado

Trade Agreements Act Extended

THE Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act (H.R. 1211) has been extended to June 12, 1951 without the "peril point" amendment.* Passed by the House on February 9, 1949, this bill was finally taken up in the Senate and passed on September 15th, and the President's signature was affixed on the 26th. The final vote in the Senate was 62 to 19, with 15 Senators not voting.

The extension of the Act was expected under the present administration but it was hoped that the peril point amendment might be retained. Despite the brilliant defense of this provision by Senator Millikin (R., Colorado) and Senator Vandenberg (R., Michigan) it was lost in a very close vote 38-43, with 15 not voting.

The voting was as follows:

Years — 38

Aiken, R., Vermont	Langer, R., North Dakota
Bricker, R., Ohio	McCarthy, R., Wisconsin
Bridges, R., N. Hampshire	Malone, R., Nevada
Butler, R., Nebraska	Martin, R., Pennsylvania
Cain, R., Washington	Milligan, R., Colorado
Capehart, R., Indiana	Mundt, R., South Dakota
Cordon, R., Oregon	O'Mahoney, D., Wyoming
Donnell, R., Missouri	Reed, R., Kansas
Eaton, R., Montana	Saltonstall, R., Mass.
Ferguson, R., Michigan	Schoeppel, R., Kansas
Flanders, R., Vermont	Smith, R., Maine
Gurney, R., South Dakota	Thomas, D., Oklahoma
Hendrickson, R., N.J.	Thye, R., Minnesota
Hickenlooper, R., Iowa	Tobey, R., New Hampshire
Ives, R., New York	Vandenberg, R., Michigan
Jenner, R., Indiana	Watkins, R., Utah
Johnson, D., Colorado	Wherry, R., Nebraska
Kem, R., Missouri	Williams, R., Delaware
Knowland, R., Calif.	Young, R., North Dakota

*The peril point provision was made a part of the Act when it was extended to June 12, 1948 and held in the simple extension of the program for one year, that is, until June 12, 1949. Under it the U. S. Tariff Commission was required to study and report to the President when any industry would be seriously damaged by a proposed reduction in the tariff duty on its products. While the President did not need to follow the Commission's report in making tariff adjustments, if he did not do so, he had to make known to the Congress his reasons for his actions. We will not have this safeguard in any tariff negotiations on agreements that will be made up to June 12, 1951.

Nays — 43

Anderson, D., New Mexico	Kilgore, D., West Virginia
Byrd, D., Virginia	Leahy, D., Rhode Island
Chapman, D., Kentucky	Long, D., Louisiana
Connally, D., Texas	Lucas, D., Illinois
Downey, D., California	McClellan, D., Arkansas
Eastland, D., Mississippi	McFarland, D., Arizona
Ellender, D., Louisiana	McKellar, D., Tennessee
Frear, D., Delaware	Magnuson, D., Washington
Fulbright, D., Arkansas	Maybank, D., So. Carolina
George, D., Georgia	Miller, D., Idaho
Gillette, D., Iowa	Murray, D., Montana
Graham, D., N. Carolina	Myers, D., Pennsylvania
Green, D., Rhode Island	Neely, D., West Virginia
Hayden, D., Arizona	O'Connor, D., Maryland
Hill, D., Alabama	Pepper, D., Florida
Hoey, D., North Carolina	Robertson, D., Virginia
Holland, D., Florida	Russell, D., Georgia
Humphrey, D., Minnesota	Sparkman, D., Alabama
Johnson, D., Texas	Stennis, D., Mississippi
Johnston, D., S. Carolina	Taylor, D., Idaho
Kerr, D., Oklahoma	Thomas, D., Utah
	Tydings, D., Maryland

Not Voting — 15

Baldwin, R., Connecticut	Lodge, R., Massachusetts
Brewster, R., Maine	McCarran, D., Nevada
Chavez, D., New Mexico	McMahon, D., Connecticut
Douglas, D., Illinois	Morse, R., Oregon
Dulles, R., New York	Smith, R., New Jersey
Hunt, D., Wyoming	Taft, R., Ohio
Kefauver, D., Tennessee	Wiley, R., Wisconsin
	Withers, D., Kentucky

Of those not voting the following were paired: Dulles and Douglas, McCarran and McMahon, Taft and Withers, Smith and Chavez, Kefauver and Hunt. The first named in the above pairs would have voted for the amendment. Senator Morse of Oregon, injured in a horse show accident at the Oregon State Fair, was absent and could not secure a pair. He would have voted for the amendment. As will be noted, the only three Democrats voting for the amendment were Senators O'Mahoney, Johnson of Colorado, and Thomas of Oklahoma. Senator McCarran's "yea" vote was paired with Senator McMahon's negative.

Trade agreement proposals coming out of the Annecy, France discussions are expected momentarily. These, it is understood, do not include wool or wool textiles. However, the respite is only a brief one, as announcement of the discussions on the renegotiation of the Geneva Trade Agreements, which expire January 1, 1951, will probably be made very soon. In the Geneva Trade Agreements the duty on wool of the grades (finer than 44s) which make up 98.5 percent of the U. S. production were cut by 25 percent, that is, from 34 cents a pound on the clean content to 25.5 cents, and the duties on woollen and worsted fabrics were also reduced 25 percent. It seems entirely probable that these items will be included in the renegotiation talks. A further reduction of 25 percent or 8.5 cents on these wools will be permissible under the Trade Agreement Act.

Fifteen-Year Forest Program Assured

TO accelerate and provide a continuing basis for the needed reforestation and revegetation on national forest lands and other lands under the control of the Forest Service, both Houses of Congress have authorized appropriations of considerable volume for a 15-year program. Senate Joint Resolution 53, introduced by Senator Anderson of New Mexico, was passed by the Senate on April 11th and similar action was taken by the House on September 29th. Since the measure was passed without dissent, the signature of the President is expected without delay.

For the reseeding or revegetation of range lands appropriations are scheduled as follows: \$1,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951; \$1,750,000 for 1952; \$2,000,000 for 1953; \$2,500,000 for 1954; \$3,000,000 for the fiscal year ending 1955 and each subsequent year through 1965 and "thereafter such amounts as may be needed for range revegetation."

The appropriation for reforestation commences with \$3,000,000 and rises to \$10,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955 and through 1965.

Since the money is appropriated by Congress for the specific purpose of rehabilitation of forest and range lands, it opens the way for long-time planning that should accomplish the objectives in an efficient and economical manner.

NEVADA ASSOCIATION PAYS 100 PERCENT QUOTA

The Nevada Association's check for \$1,564 was received by the National Wool Growers Association on August 27, 1949. This is the full amount of Nevada's quota of the National's budget for 1949, and it is the first time since the Nevada Wool Growers Association was reorganized in 1947 that her entire quota has been met.

A Nevada law permits the State Sheep Commission, which is supported solely by tax assessments against sheep and goats, to turn to the Nevada Wool Growers Association not to exceed 1½ mills per dollar of the assessed valuation of all sheep and goats for taxation during the preceding year.

Full quota payments have also been made by the Wyoming and South Dakota Wool Growers Associations for 1949.

The National Wool Grower

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Meat Freight Rate Complaint Considered

THE percentage increases in freight rates granted during recent years by the Interstate Commerce Commission have thrown the relationship between the rates on livestock and those on fresh meats and packing-house products out of line. Since the Interstate Commerce Commission has refused a request to initiate a study of this matter on its own account, it now looks as if some of the independent packers, stock yards or others will file a formal complaint asking for a more equitable relationship between the rates mentioned above.

If this is done, it may be necessary for the livestock associations to intervene in the case and probably to participate. However, it was pointed out at a conference between representatives of interested segments of the livestock industry, in Denver on September 8th, that while the increased rates on livestock had resulted in decreased revenue for the railroads, the reverse was true in regard to the rates on fresh meat and packing-house products. That being the case it is not held likely that the rates on livestock could be attacked as being preferential. So in all probability, those rates will not be involved in the proposed case and in that event the necessity for participation by livestock associations would be eliminated.

Also it has been the policy of the National Wool Growers Association to refrain from taking part in any case where a conflict of interests exists between members in different sections. This policy will be applied should such a situation arise in connection with the proposed complaint on rates on fresh meats and packing-house products, although action on the matter may be asked for by the convention when it is in session in Denver.

Reduction in Livestock Rates Asked For

THE Interstate Commerce Commission in its decision in Ex Parte 168, dated August 2, 1949, and granting further increases in freight rates, said:

"As previously shown, the cumulative effect of increases in rates already made and those now authorized may tend to diversion or suppression of traffic because exceeding the value of the service. The petitioners (the railroads) have represented that they are aware of this situation, and may be expected to protect their traffic

and revenue therefrom by rate revisions necessary for the purpose."

Data showing that the increased rates on edible livestock had resulted in such a diversion or suppression of traffic as the Commission had warned against were sent to officers of the Association of American Railroads, General Freight Traffic Executive Committee, and the Southern Freight Association by the livestock associations through their traffic managers on September 15th.

"Therefore," the letter said, "we must assume that the railroads will promptly protect their traffic and revenue therefrom by rate revisions necessary for that purpose, as they promised the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is our opinion that it will be necessary, at least, to remove the increases under Ex Parte Nos. 162, and 168 in order to increase the revenues of the railroads from the livestock traffic."

The four statements sent with the letter showed that under increased rates in 1947 and 1948 the revenue of the railroads from the transportation of edible livestock is substantially lower than that secured by them in 1946 under the lower rates then in effect.

The losses in revenue to the railroads resulting from the increased rates were set up in the letter as follows:

Railway Groups	Revenue Losses to Railroads In	
	1947	1948
	Dollars	Dollars
United States	12,932,711	12,351,956
Western District	4,560,770	3,558,464
Eastern District	7,768,901	7,464,868
Southern District	603,040	1,328,624

"Preliminary data," the letter continued, "for the first nine months of 1949 indicate that the further increases in the rates on edible livestock under Ex Parte 168 have greatly accelerated and are materially accelerating the losses to the railroads from the livestock traffic account of diversion or suppression of said traffic."

The letter was signed for the American National Livestock Association, the National Wool Growers Association, Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, Highland-Herford Breeders Association, Live Stock Traffic Association, and the National Live Stock Producers Association by Lee J. Quasey, Commerce Counsel; Charles A. Stewart, Traffic Manager; Charles E. Blaine, Traffic Manager; and Calvin L. Blaine, Assistant Traffic Manager.

Hearings Set in D.&R.G. Case

THE Interstate Commerce Commission will open hearings December 12th at the State Capitol in Salt Lake City on what is now called the Ogden Gateway Rate Case.

As covered in the September Wool Grower (page 25), the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad filed a complaint against the Union Pacific and other railroads on August 1st, alleging that such railroads were discriminating against them by not setting up fair through rates via Ogden to eastern points over the D. & R. G. road. The rates now in effect on goods carried by the U. P. from western points to the East are lower than those on shipments moving via Ogden over the D. & R. G. W. eastward, because the shippers must pay a combination of local freight rates in using the D. & R. G. W. Therefore, the Denver and Rio Grande Western is seeking the establishment of equitable joint through rates to permit fair competition between the roads concerned.

Sheepmen will decide their position in this case at State and National conventions to be held within the next couple of months.

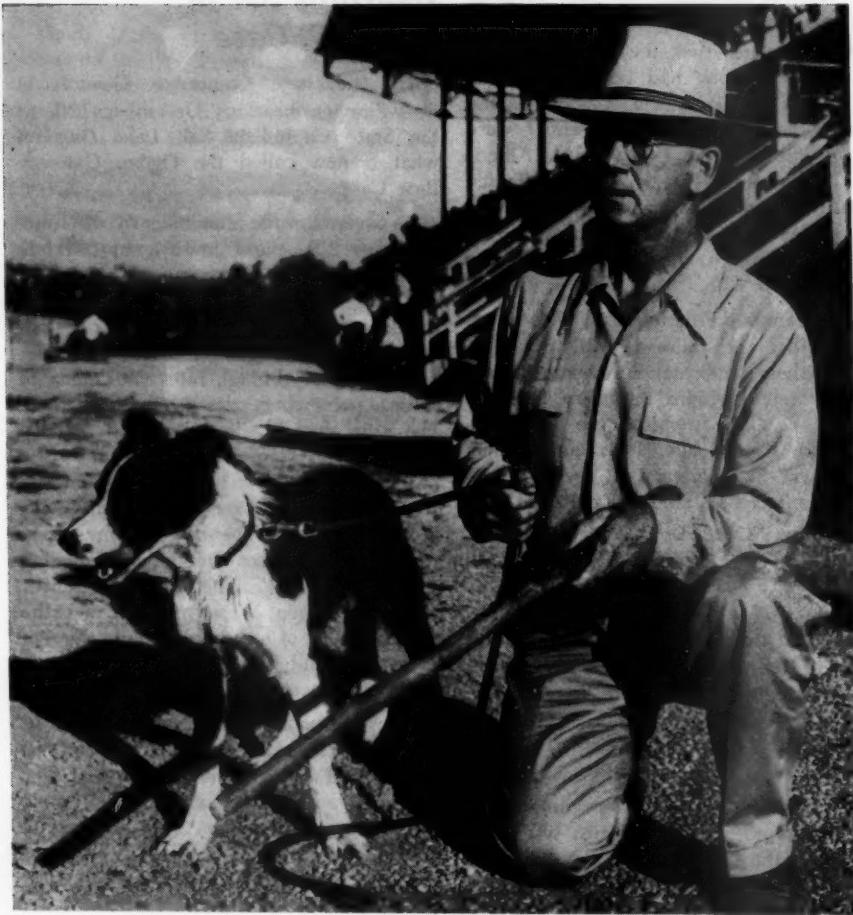
Disaster Loans

EARLY this spring the National Wool Growers Association worked for and secured, through the help of good friends in Congress, the passage of H. R. 2101, now known as Public Law 38. This provides opportunity for stockmen and others who took severe losses from heavy storms last winter to secure loans through the Farmers Home Administration when unable to obtain such assistance through regular financial agencies. That this legislation has been beneficial is shown through figures furnished by the F. H. A.

Total loans made and in process since the enactment of Public Law 38 (April 6, 1949) up to August 19th are as follows:

Colorado	\$289,365
Idaho	31,910
Nevada	107,230
Nebraska	6,945
Utah	112,625
Wyoming	278,135
	Total-\$826,210

All loans made or in process under Public Law 38 amounted to \$2,970,476. Included in this total are loans made to those suffering losses from drouth, floods, freezing of citrus fruits, etc.



Salt Lake Features North American Dog Trials

BORDER Collies from Iowa, Illinois, Utah, and California got together in Salt Lake City on September 22nd and 23rd to compete in the North American Open Championship Sheep Dog Trials. The "Sunshine State" took top honors when "Hemp," owned by James Palmer, Dixon, California scored 48 points out of a possible 55. Mr. Palmer was presented with the Grand Champion Cup and first prize award of \$300.

Illinois also has intelligent dogs as evidenced by the fact that the second prize

(Left)

The Winner "Hemp," beautiful Border Collie, with his owner, James Palmer of Dixon, California.

(Below)

Some Participants: Alexander Millar and "Tot"; Betty Millar and "Mist"; James Palmer and "Hemp"; Ken Garff and "Mirk"; Louis Alexander and "Ben"; M. E. Downs with "Moss" and "Glenn"; and Dick Packer, with "Wave," owned by Wynn S. Hansen. Pictures by Deseret News.





Holding his sheep.

of \$200 was awarded to Mr. Louis Alexander, Potomac, Illinois, for the performance of his dog "Ben," scoring 44 points. Other winners, each receiving \$100 prize awards, were as follows: third, "Tweed," owned by James Palmer, 43 points; fourth, "Glen," owned by M. E. Downs, Ames, Iowa, 39.75 points; fifth, "Mist," owned by William Millar, Mt. Pleasant, Utah, 38.75 points; sixth, "Mirk," owned by Louis Alexander, 38.25 points; seventh, "Toss," owned by William Millar, 33.50 points; eighth, "Bing," owned James Bennett, Logan, Utah, 30.50 points; ninth, "Meg," owned by M. E. Downs, 30 points; tenth, "Kip," owned by Richard McClaskey,

Dixon, California, 29.25 points.

Assisting in making the trials successful were J. M. Davidson, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming, and Ronald Hogg, Salem, Oregon who served as judges; Lawrence Memmott, Utah Wool Marketing Association, announcer; Edwin E. Marsh, National Wool Growers Association, time keeper; and Verl Anderson, Fielding, Utah, course director. Ken Garff, Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce, was the "man behind the scenes" in charge of arrangements and he was assisted by Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah. The Utah State Fair Board sponsored the event and made it a feature of the 1949 fair.

Federal Range Code Changes

SOME amendments to the Federal Range Code, which governs the use of land in the Taylor Grazing districts, were approved by Director Marion Clawson of the Bureau of Land Management on August 31, 1949.

The three additions to the section of the code dealing with the issuance of licenses and permits, should be noted by stockmen. They read as follows:

"(10) The failure for any two consecutive years to make substantial use of the grazing privileges, authorized under an accepted license or permit, may result in the loss of the dependency by use or priority of the base property in proportion to the failure to use such license or permit.

"(11) Non use, in whole or in part, of a license or permit may be authorized by the range manager upon application by

the licensee or permittee, after reference to the advisory board for recommendation, for the following reasons: Conservation and protection of the Federal range, annual fluctuations in livestock operations, or financial or other reasons beyond the control of the licensee or permittee."

"(13) In order to stabilize livestock operations dependent upon the Federal range, no readjudication of any license or permit will be made on the claim of any applicant or intervener with respect to the dependency by use or priority of the base property where such qualification, upon which the license or permit was issued, has been recognized for a period of three years or more, except in a case where such qualification would otherwise be subject to adjustment under the provisions of this part" (Federal Range Code).

The general manner in which the fees are now charged is set up in another

amendment, along with notice of a minimum annual charge of \$1 on each regular license or permit.

Fees for crossing permits have been increased. Those for cattle and horses are now one-half instead of one-fourth cent per head per day, and for sheep and goats one-tenth instead of one-twelfth cent, unless notice is otherwise given. No fee, of course, is charged for use of regular stock driveways.

The manner in which State Advisory Boards and the National Advisory Board Council are to be selected with their functions and duties is set up in the code for the first time. In other words, the current practice in the appointment of these boards and their duties is now incorporated in the code. The selection and work of the district advisers had already been covered.

Some adjustments are also made in procedures in hearings and appeals.

Grazing Circular Available

A new USDA circular, "Grazing Spring Fall Sheep Ranges of Southern Idaho," is now available to sheep operators in the Intermountain region, according to Reed W. Bailey, Director of the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Ogden, Utah. The 34-page booklet is a guide for recognizing and improving the condition of sheep ranges and is based on experiments conducted by the Forest Service research station in cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry at the U.S. Sheep Experiment Station, Dubois, Idaho.

Although the information was written specifically about southern Idaho ranges, it can also be applied on most sagebrush-grass ranges in the West.

The authors, Joseph F. Pechanec and George Stewart, tell how to recognize four different grades of range productivity extending from excellent to poor. Ways to recognize whether ranges are improving or deteriorating are also discussed, together with information on when the spring grazing season should start, how to stock spring-fall sheep ranges, how to set up rotation and deferred grazing systems, and what percentage of the different weeds and grasses should be left at the end of the spring and fall seasons to insure healthy new growth. Good herding practices, including methods of bedding, salting, and watering of sheep, are emphasized as a part of effective range management.

Copies of the booklet (Department of Agriculture Circular 808) are available free of charge from the U. S. Forest Service, Washington 25, D. C.

Do Americans Like Lamb?

By R. C. POLLOCK, General Manager
National Live Stock and Meat Board

DO Americans like lamb? The answer to this question is one which members of the lamb industry and the National Live Stock and Meat Board have been interested in getting for a long time. For it provides something concrete on which to base promotion efforts on behalf of lamb, and gives us some definite assurance that we are on the right track.

Some of us thought we knew the answer to this question before any effort was started to get definite facts on a nationwide scale. We know now that our previous opinions may not have been very accurate. We now have the facts.

The decision to get these facts was crystallized into action by the Lamb Industry Committee, set up by the National Wool Growers Association and chairmanned by G. N. Winder of Colorado. That committee mapped a program with two main objectives in mind.

One of these was to dig out all possible information on questions having a bearing on the consumption of lamb and the consumer attitude toward lamb, on a national scale.

The other was actually to introduce lamb into high school and college classrooms and, at the same time, determine student reaction to lamb as a food.

The National Live Stock and Meat Board was called on to assist in getting the desired consumer information and in developing a test program for the colleges and high schools.

From the consumer angle we realized there were a lot of questions that needed answering. But there were three, in particular, we felt that you, as lamb men, were interested in.

The one that probably stands out above all others is this question of whether Americans like lamb. I don't suppose there is a subject that has caused any more discussion among lamb men. And, as I said in the beginning, we have always been more or less in the dark as to what the real answer was.

The second question of major interest to you was this—"Is lamb generally available in the retail market?" There have always been a lot of opinions on this, too. But most of them have been based on nothing more than personal experience or the comments we hear from others. And it is highly important that we have an

accurate answer; because, after all, even if people do like lamb, it doesn't mean very much if they can't buy it in the retail market.

The third question that attracts special attention is—"What is the consumer attitude concerning the price of lamb?" I think most of us have probably gained a pretty strong impression that consumers look upon lamb as high in price. But is



R. C. POLLOCK

that impression correct? It would certainly be well worth while to find out, in the interest of intelligent lamb promotion.

So the Board set out to get the answers to these three and other pertinent questions on lamb directly from the consumers themselves. In setting up the plan of attack we made good use of information we had on hand concerning per capita lamb consumption in the various sections of the country. This information has been helpful not only in guiding the work but also in evaluating some of the data we have secured.

This data was developed some time ago from a comprehensive analysis of lamb sales from coast to coast. As many of you know, it showed that there was quite a wide variation in lamb consumption in one section of the country as against another.

For example, there were two sections where the per capita consumption of lamb was approximately double the national average. One of these included nine States

in the northeast corner of the country—the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. The other included the three Pacific Coast States of Oregon, Washington and California.

Another area, including eight western mountain States, might be classed as having medium lamb consumption. It was about 40 percent above the national average. These States were Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico.

The balance of the country, including 28 central and southern States, was in a lower bracket. Throughout this area the per capita consumption of lamb was found to be below the national average, and in some of the States it was very low.

It would be well to keep this per capita consumption picture in mind while we go into some of the things we have found out in this national consumer survey.

The Board's meat cooking schools that are held throughout the country furnished a ready-made consumer panel for a survey of this kind. You have heard about these cooking schools before. They have audiences ranging from 1500 to 6000 daily. These audiences are made up of women from all walks of life. They are the home-makers who buy and prepare the family meals. They are the women who decide what meats are going to be served to a large percentage of our population. And, believe me, you couldn't find a group of women that is more interested in meat and more cooperative than these women attending our cooking schools.

So it has been possible, through these cooking schools, to get the first-hand reactions of a cross section of the American population on the subject of lamb. It's a cross section in the full sense of the word; because these women come from all economic levels. And that's exactly what we need, if we are going to get the true picture.

Up to the present time we have conducted the lamb survey in 34 of our cooking school cities. These cities are located in all sections of the country. Each of the areas of different per capita lamb consumption is represented.

The cities are as follows:

Northeast

Waterbury, Conn.
Greenfield, Mass.
Scranton, Pa.
Elwood City, Pa.

Mountain

Salt Lake City, Utah
Colorado Springs, Colo.
Phoenix, Arizona
Boise, Idaho

An address before the 84th National Convention.

Pacific Coast
San Diego, Calif.
Santa Ana, Calif.
Riverside, Calif.

Central and South

Orlando, Fla.
Houston, Tex.
Birmingham, Ala.
Greenville, Miss.
Anniston, Alabama
Jackson, Miss.
Ft. Worth, Tex.
Alexandria, La.
Baton Rouge, La.

Lexington, Ky.
Elgin, Ill.
Waukesha, Ill.
St. Louis, Mo.
Warren, Ohio
La Porte, Ind.
Owosso, Mich.
Springfield, Ill.
Danville, Ill.
Sioux Falls, S. D.
Huron, S. D.
Wichita, Kansas
Marshalltown, Iowa
Austin, Minnesota

We prepared lamb questionnaires. These questionnaires stated very simply the information desired, and they were designed to make it as easy as possible for the women to give their answers.

The cooking school lecture takes up the lamb survey on the first day of the school. It is handled early in the program, before there has been any discussion about lamb or the preparation of any lamb dishes. She has the questionnaires passed out to the women, and she explains the whole thing in detail, emphasizing the point that

she wants the women to give their honest and unbiased answers to the questions.

So far, more than 59,000 women have been asked these questions about lamb. Analysis of their answers has been very enlightening—and, I should say, very gratifying.

Now let's take a look at some of the results.

The question appearing first on the questionnaire was—"Have you ever eaten lamb?" There was a narrower range in the answers to that question than you might expect; and the national average showed that 91.6 percent—or better than nine out of 10 people—had eaten lamb at one time or another.

Up in the northeastern section of the country—a high consuming area—our results bore out the consumption data. Greenfield, Mass., for example, reported that 99 percent had eaten lamb. And moving west, we find that Salt Lake City reported the same high percentage—highest in the

country. From this point the figures ranged down to 82 percent in Danville, Ill., and Lexington, Ky. Both of these cities were in the low consuming area. So, you see, none of the cities covered was far from the national average of 91.6 percent.

I think the results we got here, if they reveal nothing else, show that getting people to *try* lamb is not exactly one of the problems of a promotion program. The figures show that they *have* eaten it—a great majority of them have.

So the first major question is—"Do they like lamb?" And that was the next question asked of the women in this survey.

I think the results might be a little surprising to a lot of people; because we found out that nearly 75 percent of the consumers—74.2 to be exact—said they like lamb. That means that practically three out of four people like lamb. I think most of the opinions that I have heard in the past have not been any higher than 30 percent.



Cooking school audience in Birmingham, Alabama, where an average of 6,000 homemakers attended daily. Lessons in lamb are one of the popular features of these schools. Homemakers learn all about lamb selection, preparation of lamb dishes and the nutritive value of lamb.

We found a wide variance in the figures for the different parts of the country. But an interesting point brought out was that *every one* of the 34 cities studied reported better than half of the people like lamb. Of course, this ranged up to well above 90 percent in some of the cities.

We found that the northeastern section ran true to its reputation of high consumption, with 87 percent stating they like lamb. Waterbury, Conn., showed the highest figure, with 95 percent. Scranton, Pa., and Greenfield, Mass., were well up there, too, with 91 percent and 89 percent respectively; but the fourth city—Ellwood City, Pa., fell down considerably. It showed only 73 percent liking lamb. The reason for this seemed to be that Ellwood City is a mining community.

As I have said, the northeast section ranked highest in the proportion of people reporting that they liked lamb—an average of 87 percent. But actually there was little difference between this area and the western mountain States. Here they reported 86 percent liking lamb—only one percentage point below the figure for the Northeast.

Salt Lake City almost equaled the all-high city of Waterbury, Conn., with 93 percent liking lamb. (Waterbury showed 95.) And the other three cities in the mountain States also showed quite high percentages, with Colorado Springs and Boise, Idaho, at 84 percent and Phoenix, Arizona at 82 percent.

In fact, the mountain States showed a slightly higher percentage of people liking lamb than the Pacific States, which, according to the consumption figures, are supposed to rank in the same high bracket as the Northeast. But I think it is pretty easy to explain why Salt Lake City would rank so high, when we consider all the intensive lamb promotion that has been concentrated on that point.

In the large area of central and southern States the liking for lamb took quite a drop, with an average of 69 percent of the people saying they liked it. Keep in mind that this is the low-consuming area and might be expected to show this decline in the liking for lamb. According to the per capita consumption figures these States, without exception, are below the national average of consumption. And, as you know, the South, in particular, uses very little lamb.

In such a large area naturally we found quite a variation in the liking for lamb in one city as compared with another. And there were some exceptions, too, where cities were not in line with the general

low percentage of this area reporting a liking for lamb.

Take Orlando, Fla., for example. As I said before, the South uses very little lamb, but Orlando stuck out like a sore thumb, with 87 percent reporting that they liked it. Orlando was the only Florida city in the survey. The fact that it is a resort center probably explained why so much more lamb is consumed there than in average cities of the South.

Then we have an unusual situation in Texas. Houston showed that over three-fourths of the people like lamb, but up in Fort Worth it was only 59 percent. I think this is explained by the fact that Houston is more of a winter resort city than Fort Worth, and it is a fast growing community.

We may wonder, at first, why Elgin and Waukegan, Ill., both stand out well above the average for the entire area—Elgin showed 81 percent and Waukegan 79 per-

cent them 90 percent or more of the women said they could usually buy lamb. And the percentage dropped down as low as 55 percent.

As you might expect, the higher percentages, for the most part, were in the high consuming areas—for example, Salt Lake City with the high of 97 percent, Greenfield, Mass., with 95 percent, Waterbury, Conn., with 92, San Diego, Calif., with 91 and Santa Ana, Calif., with 90. And the low of 55 percent, that I mentioned, was in Marshalltown, Iowa.

Now what conclusion can we draw from the fact that the answers to the two questions—one on the availability of lamb and the other the liking for lamb—are pretty much in line. Is lamb more available in a city because a large percentage of the people like it? Or do more people like it because it is available? In other words, which comes first, the chicken or the egg?

Our third key question was—"How, in your opinion, does lamb compare with other meats in price—higher, lower, or about the same?"

We found that the average woman buying meat over the retail counter feels that the price of lamb is quite in line with the other meats. Twenty-one and four-tenths percent of the women answering this question thought lamb was higher than the other meats, while 20 percent thought it was lower. As you see, these two groups cancel each other out. The remainder—or 58.6 percent—thought lamb was about the same as the other meats. So it is evident from these figures that 78.6 percent of the women felt that lamb was either the same as the other meats or actually lower.

An analysis of these figures across the country makes it pretty clear that price has little or no influence on the amount of lamb that is sold. I think you'll agree that the resistance to the price of lamb is rather minor—only 21.4 percent of the shoppers. And further than this, a comparison of the figures seems to indicate, to some extent at least, that people are inclined to buy lamb regardless of whether they think it is high or low.

For instance, in Boise, Idaho, in the heart of the lamb country, we had the largest percentage of anywhere in the United States saying that they thought lamb was high—42 percent said they felt it was higher than other meats. Yet, Boise is in an area where lamb consumption is well above the national average.

San Diego, Calif., is another example. San Diego is in a high consuming area, but 31 percent of the women thought lamb prices topped other meats.

(Continued on page 31)

Women's Wear Advisory Group Formed By Wool Bureau

THE first program for national action to promote wool in the women's wear field was initiated by The Wool Bureau, in cooperation with promotion and fashion representatives of leading wool textile mills, the fore part of September. Representatives who met at The Wool Bureau to form an industry advisory committee included: Mrs. Elsie Murphy, S. Stroock & Co.; Miss Elaine Ducas, Milridge and de Land Woolen Companies; Mrs. Gertrude Hogan, Botany Mills, Inc.; Mrs. Eleanor Howard, Miron Woolen Co.; Miss Genevieve Huss, Forstrmann Woolen Co.; Mrs. Keene Lambarne, Pacific Mills Worsted Division; Miss Jeanne Pierre, A.D. Juilliard & Co.; and Miss Elena Turner, John Walther Fabrics, Inc. Mrs. Murphy, executive vice president of S. Stroock & Company, was appointed temporary chairman of the group.

Immediate action on three important promotional and educational projects was recommended at this first meeting:

- (1) Sales training for piece goods and women's ready-to-wear departments of retail stores.
- (2) A national campaign of consumer education on the unmatched advantages offered in wool textile fabrics and clothing.
- (3) Creation of a series of non-competitive wool slogans and symbols to be adopted by national advertisers of wool women's wear products.

Mrs. Murphy said, in accepting her appointment as temporary chairman of the Advisory Committee, "I feel that the consolidation of our individual efforts in conjunction with The Wool Bureau, offers an unexcelled opportunity for widespread national promotion of wool fabrics and fashions to women. This new effort in the women's wear and piece goods field will augment the unusually rapid progress made by The Wool Bureau, in the short time since its inception, in the promotion of wool apparel for men and boys."

Men Like Wool Tropicals

VIRGIN wool tropical suits are men's overwhelming choice for summer clothing except in low price lines where substitute fabrics are now competing against one another and against fiber blends, Michael Daroff, President of H. Daroff & Sons, Inc., reported to the Men's Clothing Manufacturers Committee of The Wool Bureau of which he is chairman, at its third regular meeting on July 26th.

Mr. Daroff stated that he based his conclusion on an analysis of the sales of the 1,500 retail distributors handling his branded line of clothing. An important fact which developed from the investigation, he said, was that many of the low-priced suits of substitute fibers were bought by new customers who had not previously worn summer weight clothing because they could not afford suits made of worsteds. Competition today, he said, is largely between synthetic substitutes for wool and fiber blends in the low price ranges.

Stores Feature Wool Values

A further factor which, he said, was of interest to clothing manufacturers and retail merchants is that the promotion of artificial fibers in light weight fabrics for men has stimulated advertising by clothing manufacturers and merchants emphasizing the superior values of wool.

"All our customers who handled tropical weight suits in fibers other than wool this spring," he said, "found that they were highly competitive items competing primarily against each other and fiber blends in the lower price ranges.

"A most important fact which developed is that many of these low-priced tropical weight suits were bought by new customers because they could not afford middle or higher priced clothing. They bought this clothing as a substitute for the wool clothing they preferred.



A beautiful formal of sheer white wool and red velvet bustle, made and worn by Miss Joan Clark of Nathrop, Colorado.

"I believe that every customer who buys a tropical weight suit in any fabric other than wool becomes immediately a customer for a virgin wool tropical suit as soon as he can afford it."

To Make Men More Clothes Conscious

THE Wool Bureau Men's Wear Committee is putting over an advertising and publicity program this fall and next spring along new lines. Two of them are directed toward women's influence in the purchase of men's clothing and the "dress for success" motif. Leading advertising agencies of the country are to be invited to participate in a joint undertaking to establish these themes through a presentation which will represent the best ideas in the industry and in the advertising field.

The purposes of the Men's Wear program as outlined by Mr. Daroff at the meeting are:

"First, to make men more clothes conscious by advertising reasons why in their own self-interest they should wear more and better clothing.

"Second, to establish firmly in the minds of the retail clothiers and the consuming public the importance of fabrics in the wear and service which any item of clothing will give. This means that all should promote wool fabrics as the standard of excellence. Fabrics of all other fibers or mixtures of fibers represent lower grade fabrics used entirely to effect economies, thus bringing them into lower price ranges."

"In our promotion and in our educational program," Mr. Daroff said, "we have no intention of fighting any competitive fiber or fabric. Wool has so many qualities that it can rest upon its own reputation so long as knowledge of that reputation is not lost in the maze of claims being made by producers of substitutes."

The Men's Wear Advisory Committee of The Wool Bureau includes Messrs. Michael Daroff, H. Daroff & Sons, Inc.; Roy Beckman, B. Kuppenheimer & Company; Victor Lebow, Lebow Bros. Inc.; Allen Marquardt, Hart, Schaffner & Marx; Victor Herty, Fashion Park Inc.; Chester Kessler, Hammon Park Clothes; Henry Stern, Jr., Michaels-Stern & Company; Al Freeman, Hickey-Freeman Company; and Irving Pollock, Wm. P. Goldman & Bros., Inc. It was organized last spring and has been meeting at regular intervals since then. At the recent meeting when the new program was taken up, executive representatives of the National Association of Retail Clothiers and Furnishers and the National Retail Dry Goods Association made suggestions from their point of view.

Reducing Hazards of Winter Grazing

By WILLIAM J. McGINNIES
Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station

GRAZING on the west desert of Utah has always been hazardous. In 1859, Captain Simpson reported heavy losses in herds of beef cattle that underwent the rigors of the desert winter without shelter or supplementary feed. However, in 1875 the young Mormon pioneers, Israel and David Bennion, took a band of sheep to the Riverbed Desert in west central Utah to spend the winter. Although the boys and sheep suffered severe hardships, the herd survived without undue loss. It was not long until many other sheepmen were trailing their herds into western Utah for winter forage. But every year since then, winter grazing has been a gamble; there may be too much snow, or the forage may be inadequate, or any one of a number of other factors can cause excessive losses.

It has been claimed that the winter of 1948-49 was the most severe in the last fifty years. However, last winter was not the first time that it has been necessary to go to great trouble to save the sheep. Many stockmen can remember other bad winters such as those of 1928, 1932, and 1937 when conditions were also extremely unfavorable.

Nevertheless, the severity of the weather last winter and the dramatic rescue and feeding operations have served to focus attention on several questions relating to grazing on winter ranges. The question most sheepmen will be interested in getting an answer to is: Can winter grazing be made less hazardous? Results of a survey made during April 1949 from the Forest Service Desert Range Experiment Station in southwestern Millard County give strong indications that even if something cannot be done about the weather, something can be done to make winter grazing less risky despite the weather.

Winter Conditions, 1948-49

It might be well to review briefly what did happen last winter on the west desert. When the herds were brought to the desert, the season was considered about average. The sheep were in average condition with a few herds reporting condition slightly below average. Death loss up to the beginning of January was about normal. The previous summer had been dry and some sheep lost in condition because of the dry forage and absence of early snows on the winter range. Weather conditions during the fall and early winter were generally quite favorable.

Snow did not come until early January, and when it did come, it was much too deep for the sheep. During the storms of early 1949, temperatures fell below zero almost every night. Above freezing temperatures were rare during the last two weeks of January and all of February. Temperatures as low as 28 degrees below zero were recorded at the Desert Range Station. Snow depths varied from 10 to 40 inches, depending upon the location. The roads were quickly closed by the snow, and when opened by plow, high winds rapidly drifted them over and made them impassable. Because the first storm came so early in January, deep snow and low temperatures prevailed over a much longer period than is normally expected.

In spite of the severity of the weather, livestock losses did not reach the staggering sums suggested by the newspapers nor did they approach the average for 1932. In that year a Desert Experiment Station survey reported that they reached an average of 22 percent. In the survey of 22 herds made this spring in western Beaver and Millard counties, average death loss was about 8 percent. But averages do not tell the whole story. Death loss varied between the individual herds; one herd lost only 1 percent while another lost 25 percent. As the survey showed, there are several reasons for the variability of the losses. The three found to be most important are condition of the sheep, management practices, and snow depth, with the first two being closely interrelated.

Condition of sheep

Keeping sheep in good condition is a great aid in reducing losses. If sheep can be gaining weight during the fall and early winter, death losses during the winter are usually lower and the lamb crop is generally larger the following spring. Some ewes will be thin after having just raised a lamb, and special care is needed to insure that they will be in good condition to withstand the winter weather. Last winter the sheep in poor condition were the first to die after the deep snow came.

One of the best examples of the effects of condition was seen in a joint winter herd. This herd was composed of two summer bands that belonged to separate individuals. One of the summer bands came to the desert in noticeably better shape than the other. When they reached the desert, the two bands were combined and all sheep were treated alike. When the

sheep were separated in the spring it was found that the band that had been in the better condition in the fall had a death loss of 12.3 percent while the other lost 23.1 percent, or about twice as many.

Management practices

Perhaps the easiest way to keep sheep in good condition during the winter grazing season is to use good range management practices. Sheepmen who did so reported that death losses were reduced because of the better flesh on the sheep. All the practices to be discussed here helped to reduce losses in the herds examined during the survey. The management practices found to be most effective are: (1) moderate grazing, (2) water hauling, (3) open herding, (4) close culling in the fall, and (5) shipping to and from the winter range.

1. **Moderate grazing.** Moderate grazing permits the more desirable forage plants to increase in number and vigor. After a few years, the moderately grazed range will produce more pounds of palatable forage per acre than will the more heavily used ranges. The weight and condition of sheep on the better range reflect this increase in the better plants. At the Desert Range Station, studies have shown that sheep using moderately grazed range increase in weight by an average of 9.3 pounds per head during the winter while those on heavily grazed range gain an average of only 1.1 pounds per head.

2. **Water hauling.** Hauling water to the sheep has been shown to be beneficial to both the sheep and the range. (Hutchings, Selar S., Drive the water to the sheep. The National Wool Grower, April, 1946.) In the fall, when sheep have to trail long distances to water or snow, they "run off" any weight that they might otherwise gain. In addition, the range around wells and waterholes becomes "blacked out" and the sheep are forced to trail long distances without feed. Several owners felt that had they hauled water the previous fall, their sheep would have been in better condition when the storm hit. The average loss for those who hauled water during the fall was approximately 4 percent, while those who did not lose an average of 10 percent.

By hauling water to the flats in the fall, it is possible to save the hillsides in case of deep snow. During an abnormally dry winter, water hauling provides the only method of uniformly grazing an allotment without

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Even when there is snow on the ground the sheep may not be getting enough water if the snow is too cold for them to eat. Most operators seemed to think that watering helped greatly, especially when feeding alfalfa hay. Several men, who fed hay to a small scad* herd, melted enough snow to water them.

3. *Open herding.* Open herding allows the maximum amount of feed to all the sheep. Sheep that are allowed to graze quietly are more selective in their feeding habits and are able to fill up better. The weak end of the herd has a chance at better forage than they might get under a tight herding system.

Open herding implies a minimum use of dogs, with the sheep well spread over a large area. The herder, instead of pushing the weak sheep along, holds the leaders back to create a short but wide herd. The sheep are disturbed as little as possible. It is usually advantageous to bring the camp to the herd rather than wad the sheep into a tight bunch and drive them back to the camp every night. During the period while the snow was on the ground, open herding proved to be a definite benefit.

4. *Close culling in the fall.* In a normal winter a heavy death loss among old and broken mouthed sheep is common. When a severe winter is encountered, almost all the old sheep may die. Very heavy losses of old sheep were reported by those operators who did not cull their herds closely. These old sheep cannot remain in a thrifty condition in severe weather. Most sheepmen felt that it is better to sell these old sheep in the fall, eight or nine dollars for an old sheep on the hoof being better than three or four dollars for the pelt. Also, old sheep eat forage that could otherwise be used by the younger animals.

5. *Shipping to and from the winter range.* Shipping the herd to and from the winter range helps keep the sheep in better condition. Many of the sheep trails have been so grazed out that herds cannot find enough to eat. Moreover, loss on the trail is frequently high from poisonous plants and from straggling sheep. In the 22 herds covered by this survey it was found that those herds that were shipped one or both ways lost an average of 6 percent while those that were trailed both ways lost an average of 14 percent on the winter range.

The management practices that are suggested above produce benefits not in severe winters alone, but in all winters.

*"Scad" is the term applied to sheep that are unable to keep up with the regular herd because of sickness or weak condition.

(Continued on page 36)



Sheep being trailed to feed area after opening of road in Millard County, Utah. (U. S. Forest Service)



Air Force "flying box car" delivering hay near Milford, Utah in February 1949. (U. S. Forest Service)



Hauling water to the sheep in the absence of snow is helpful in keeping them in good condition if bad weather comes. (U. S. Forest Service)

Rivers of grass...

"Rivers of grass" flow across this country. Millions of cattle and lambs have spent the spring and summer turning grass into meat. Now they are ready for roundup and shipment. So in October they move to the markets—in a great flood of livestock. Many go direct from the range to meat-packing plants. Others go to the feed lots to be grain-finished. But, either way, these meat animals are mostly *grass*—which folks cannot eat—converted into appetizing, nourishing *meat* for people. They are adding greatly to the health and wealth of the nation. Without this "livestock economy," in which you and we are engaged, 779,000,000 acres of our United States would produce little food for human use.

Whether you ship your cattle and lambs early or late—whether it's to Chicago, Ft. Worth, Denver or any of scores of other markets—you'll find buyers there to bid for them. With many others, Swift & Company helps provide the year-round daily market which is as essential to your business as it is to ours.

Your grass, turned into meat, is a vital raw material of all meat-packing operations. There is keen competition for it. Every meat packer and commercial slaughterer (and there are more than 18,000 of them in the United States) must have a regular supply of meat animals. Each buyer knows the *high bid* gets the animals. He knows also that his own price range is set by supply and demand. He sees your steers and lambs as so many pounds of meat and by-products. The price you are offered for your livestock is governed by what the meat packer can get for the meat and the by-products.

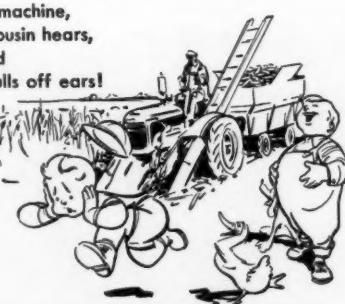


Soda Bill Sez . . .

The communist believes no man should be rich; the capitalist believes no man should be poor.

OUR CITY COUSIN

That big machine,
City Cousin hears,
Is the kind
that pulls off ears!



Your Markets for Meat



In the early days of our country, livestock was produced close to the point where it was eaten. But as the population grew, those conditions changed. Today two thirds of the people live east of the Mississippi, while two thirds of the livestock is produced west of that river. To bridge that gap of more than 1,000 miles is no small job. Millions of head of livestock must be processed and the meat distributed to where it is wanted. The facilities of nationwide meat packers provide you with markets for your meat animals; move the meat to cities and towns where it is in demand.

Swift & Company, and other *nationwide* meat packers, sell meat to retailers wherever there are people who want to buy it . . . no matter how far that may be from your farm or ranch. We bring you the benefit of national, rather than local, demand. This means that, in selling your livestock, you choose between the price created by local demand, or the price created by the national demand of millions of meat eaters.

We work hard to encourage people to serve meat oftener—to eat more of it . . . And we are proud that our nationwide system is one of the most efficient low-cost food distribution systems in the United States.

P. M. Jarvis

P. M. JARVIS
Vice-President
Swift & Company

Swift & Company UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS



Supplement that Poor Forage

by Robert D. Rasmussen
New Mexico A. & M. College



R. D. Rasmussen

Dried-up pastures and winter weather create the same feeding problem for the cattleman. They simply mean that you have lower quality feed and less of it. And you have little choice as to what you can do about it. You can let the cattle eat what they can find. In this case you're likely to take a weight loss on your cows. You'll also take a chance on a weak calf crop. *Or you can feed a supplement.* If you feed enough of the right kind, your cows and unborn calves will come through in good, healthy condition.

California experiments on deficient range showed the cow herd that got a protein supplement produced a 91% calf crop. Cows on similar range, without a supplement, produced a 61% calf crop. Arizona found that feeding supplement increased the weight of the calves at birth by 10 pounds.

The amount of supplement needed varies. Cows carrying calves, and young stock require more protein than open cows or mature animals. A safe rule to follow is to watch the condition of the stock. Keep them healthy and thrifty.

Research by the New Mexico agricultural experiment station shows that during the winter months range forage is most critically short of phosphorus as well as protein. While some of the cake supplements are high in phosphorus as well as protein, most ranchers over the state are using mineral supplement for year-round use. A mineral supplement containing at least 6% phosphorus should be made available at all times to range cattle. Experiments have shown that year-round use is better and more profitable than seasonal use.

Here's a goal for cattlemen. Use whatever kind and amount of supplement is necessary to keep your cattle healthy and thrifty. (*Editor's Note: The principles of animal nutrition discussed above apply in all parts of the country.*)

Quotes of the Month

"We, as ranchers, are not sufficient unto ourselves. In fact, we are only the beginning of the beef line. Of equal importance are the feeder, the processor, the distributor and the consumer. Disregard the rights or welfare of any of these, and sooner or later we suffer."

Sam R. McKelvie
Pres. Sandhills Cattle Ass'n

"He gave it for his opinion that whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass, to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together."

Gulliver's Travels (written in 1726)

Martha Logan's Recipe for SAUSAGE AND CORN BREAD

(Yield: 6 servings)

1 lb. pork sausage meat	1 tsp. soda
1½ cups corn meal	1 cup sour milk
½ cup sifted flour	1 egg
½ tsp. salt	2 tbsp. pork sausage drippings
1 tsp. baking powder	

Brown pork sausage meat thoroughly in heavy skillet (about 9 inches in diameter). Drain off drippings. Sift together corn meal, flour, salt, baking powder, and soda. Combine egg and milk and heat until well combined. Add 2 tablespoons drippings to milk and egg mixture. Pour liquid into dry ingredients and stir just until well mixed. Pour batter over pork sausage in heated skillet. Bake in moderately hot oven (450°F.) until well browned, about 30 to 35 minutes. Serve hot as main luncheon dish.

* * NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS - AND YOURS * *

Right Eating Adds Life to Your Years—and Years to Your Life

The 34th National Sale

THE 34th National Ram Sale at Salt Lake City now is a matter of report. Few institutions of this nature last so long a time. May this one last another 34 and more years.

That the last sale was a success is attested by the large attendance and the unusual quality of the rams presented. Probably all the way through this was the best lot of rams to date. The 1689 rams going through the ring were sold for a total of \$151,175.50. The 474 Suffolks averaged \$108.13; 302 Hampshires averaged \$119.29; 11 Corriedales averaged \$50.68; 385 Columbias averaged \$68.88; and 81 Panamas averaged \$55.22. The average of all the above rams was \$92.03 as against an average for the same classes last year of \$149.93.

Of course, prices were lower this year but that was to be expected. There are fewer sheep in the country; many men bought more rams than they needed last year. Fat lambs are lower than last year and prices in general have declined. Considering these factors this sale was satisfactory.

In some breeds the rams simply were outstanding. This was certainly true of the Rambouillet. The top Rambouillet at \$1000 may prove the cheapest sheep sold. If bred to 200 choice ewes this fall and then in due time bred to his own daughters, his progeny should benefit the entire State of Wyoming. This ram was bred by George Beal of Ephraim, Utah and sold to Fred Grabbert, Greybull, Wyoming. This was not the only top Rambouillet. There were many real top rams and some of the pens contained outstanding sheep. What a change they have made in these Rambouillet in 34 years! Rams that topped at the first sales might not have received a bid at this sale.

The Hampshires were an outstanding lot. They were big, straight-legged, straight-sided, with short, dense wool. Practically all of them stood up well off the ground and carried a high head with a neck long enough to reach the ground. The big clumsy head and woolly face are gone, never to return. It was a pleasure to see them move. Buyers wanted them but they sold after 474 Suffolks had passed through the ring. Next year it will be their turn to sell first.

The Columbia sale was a big one—385 head. They came from all parts of the country. There were many excellent rams in the lot. Taken as a whole they were as uniform as any breed in the barn,

all with clean faces and clear legs. The fleeces were fairly dense with light three-eighths blood wool, with some of them grading down to a quarter blood. This breed is made, and bred to big smooth fine-wool ewes or to our better half-blood ewes will give a good account of itself. Mr. Denecke presented the top selling ram and well might that be, for he had a large part in forming the breed.

The Panama sale did not move so fast but this was not the fault of the sheep. They followed 385 Columbias and as the breeds are much alike buyers had filled their wants before the Panamas arrived. They were a grand lot of sheep all the way through. Among them were several lambs that would be outstanding in any sale in any country. Next year I am told that they will sell before the Columbias and the story will be different. Only 11 Corriedales showed up but they were a nice type of sheep that sold below their value.

I have left the Suffolks till last because there were more of them — 474 head — enough to make a respectable sale on their own account. The top ram, imported by Mr. Finch, was sold to G. N. Nelson of Eagle, Colorado at \$1600. This was a great ram, weighing around 350 pounds and of pure Suffolk type. If this man Nelson hasn't one of the best Suffolk flocks in the world, it is not his fault. Year after year he has bought outstanding rams regardless of price. On this occasion there were three bidders who wanted this ram

REGISTRATION FEE

A registration fee of \$5.00 per person will be collected this year at the 85th annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association at Denver, Colorado, December 6th to 9th.

Since the financial burden of entertaining members of the Association has become increasingly heavy on the cities and State associations acting as hosts, the Executive Committee decided that a nominal registration charge should be made. This action was taken at the conclusion of the 84th convention. The fee will cover the dinner dance and other special features for members. Part of the social affairs for the Auxiliary at Denver will be furnished by allied industries and local groups.

We suggest that hotel reservations should be made as soon as possible. For your convenience the Wool Grower carries an application blank to be filled out and sent to L. W. Clough, Convention Chairman.

and they hung on like bulldogs. Our Suffolks were top sheep—they will always be good, for the seed stock distributed by this sale has contained the top rams of three countries: England, Canada and the United States. When 6 single rams sell at an average of \$870 there is nothing more to be said.

Finally, the sale was handled with a smoothness and speed that has rarely been equaled. Casey had the runways manned and hardly one lot of sheep sold until another was in the ring waiting its turn. I have been at 33 Salt Lake sales and this one went off with an ever tenor that may never be excelled. Secretary Jones had it organized to perfection. He did a fine job.—Dr. S. W. McClure.

Listerellosis Causes Losses

INCREASED economic losses have resulted in the past few years from listerellosis, a disease first diagnosed in Colorado sheep in 1942 and since observed in cattle.

Rue Jensen, veterinary pathologist at Colorado A. & M. College Experiment Station, and D. R. Mackey, Greeley veterinarian, have just completed a two-season study of the disease.

They listed the following symptoms of listerellosis in sheep and cattle: animals appear to be in a semi-coma, insist on lying on only one side and return to that side even when forcibly moved, posterior limbs do not seem properly coordinated, a tendency to walk in circles, one side of the animal's face becomes paralyzed and they stumble over objects as though blind.

Jensen and Mackey found the disease recurred in animals put in pens which had been vacant during the summer months following a period when they corralled known infected animals. This suggests that the causative organism survived in media within the corral or is carried by living vectors.

Treatments were administered and observed on cattle by the researchers. Affected animals were given penicillin and sulfanilamide, and measures were taken to feed animals whose paralysis prohibited proper feeding. Of the 120 treated, 43 died, many in the early stages of an outbreak. Later when cases were found before prostration developed, treatment was favorable, it was reported. Some animals recovered without treatment.—Western Live Stock

Fall Ram Sales

Prices Lower at Pocatello

A large, apparently optimistic, crowd attended the Idaho Wool Growers' 23rd Ram Sale at Pocatello on September 24th. When the bidding started, however, it appeared that Colonel Earl O. Walter would have to use his most persuasive powers to dispose of the rams entered. After about 15 minutes of extreme effort to get the sale started, he finally told the crowd that it was a pleasure to have had this little chat with them but he guessed it was time for everyone to go home. After that remark, things began to develop and before the day was over, 521 head of Suffolk, Hampshire, Panama, Columbia and Corriedale rams were sold for a total of \$35,362.50, an average of \$67.87, compared to the sale average a year ago of \$85.60.

The top pen of four Suffolk rams was consigned by M. W. Becker, Rupert, Idaho, and sold to D. V. Hagenbarth of Dillon, Montana for \$185. The top pen of Hampshires went to Joe Sainz, Soda Springs, at \$150 and was consigned by Matthews Brothers of Ovid. David Bethune of Buhl sold a pen of two Suffolk-Hampshire yearlings to Ted Thompson of Cokeville, Wyoming, for \$107.50. Top honors in the Panama classification went to James Laidlaw and Sons of Muldoon, when three pens of 10 sold for \$100 each. E. H. Elmore of Rupert also sold a pen of 5 for \$100 a head. Frank Jouglard, Soda Springs, and L. W. Taylor of Rexburg were the buyers of these top pens.

The Executive Committee of the Idaho Wool Growers Association held their meeting following the sale and also following the annual banquet at the Bannock Hotel, at which time the committee heard both sides of the Ogden gateway dispute from Union Pacific and D&RGW officials. No action was taken at the meeting on this subject, but it was determined that it would be thoroughly reviewed at the annual meeting in November. Hearings on the opening of the Ogden gateway have now been set for December 12 in Salt Lake City.

Forest Service matters also came in for their share of discussion at the Executive Committee meeting.

Mrs. J. W. Jones of Hagerman, president of the Ladies' Auxiliary of Idaho, reported enthusiastically on the Make It With Wool contest, followed by a report of E. F. Rinehart on ram sale matters.

Two Suffolk ram lambs of a pen of four consigned by M. W. Becker, Rupert, Idaho, at the Pocatello Ram Sale. D. V. Hagenbarth, Dillon, Montana, bought them at the top price of \$185 each. Eddie Becker clinging to the ram.



President John Breckenridge spoke on the optimistic outlook for the sheep industry, and Secretary Jones of the National

Association covered the present situation on matters affecting the industry.—J.M.J.

POCATELLO SALE AVERAGES

POCATELLO SALE AVERAGES				
	1948	1949		
	No.	Avg.	No.	Avg.
Suffolk Yearlings	88	\$130.54	115	\$81.89
Suffolk Ram Lambs	127	77.89	81	73.90
Suffolk Studs	1	240.00	2	162.50
Hampshire Yearlings	53	90.88	62	58.22
Hampshire Ram Lambs	82	52.34	54	39.63
Suffolk-Hampshire Ram Lambs	20	71.10	38	52.08
Panama Yearlings	64	97.27	74	83.07
Panama Ram Lambs	38	89.34	38	52.25
Columbia Yearlings	17	42.65	25	75.40
Columbia Ram Lambs	12	40.00	10	40.00
Corriedale Yearlings			5	180.00

Colorado's Sale

COLORADO'S third annual ram sale wrote about the same kind of story as other sales this year, with lower prices paid for quality stock.

This year 675 rams went through the ring at an average of \$54 as compared to \$85 on the 537 rams sold last year.

Suffolks made the best showing in the sale. The top price of the sale—\$425—was paid for a Suffolk stud and the average on the 112 rams of this breed was \$83, pretty close to the 1948 average of \$88.49 on 101 head. T. L. Patrick (Suffolkdale Meadows) of Ilderton, Ontario, Canada was consignor of the top ram and Ernest Langholz of Walden, Colorado, the successful bidder. Two other quality Suffolk studs were sold by Angel Caras and Sons, Spanish Fork, Utah for \$300 and \$225. Purchasers were B. T. Griffith of Durango and John Goni of Montrose, respectively. Patrick also had first place in the sale of pens of 5 Suffolk registered rams, one going

to V. H. Sanderson and Sons of Monte Vista at \$125 a head and the other to Neil Snyder of Norwood for \$100 a head.

In Hampshires the highest price was \$325 paid by Robert Macy of Center for a ram imported by T. L. Patrick. For the top pen of range rams consigned by Macy, \$85 a head was paid by G. H. Fullinwider of Hotchkiss.

The Rambouillet top was \$105, which E. P. Hazard, president of the Colorado Wool Growers Association, paid for a stud entered by Thomas Pfister and Sons of Node, Wyoming. Pfisters also sold the highest pen of range rams at \$55 a head. Angus McIntosh of Los Animas, vice president of the State association, was the purchaser.

E. O. Walter cried the sale which was under the management of the Colorado Wool Growers Association and held in Denver on September 7th.

The averages of all breeds in comparison with those of last year are set up in the table.

Air

Breed	COLORADO AVERAGES		1949	
	No. Sold	Average per head	No. Sold	Average per head
Hampshire	193	\$80.29	254	\$51.17
Suffolk	101	88.49	112	83.11
Columbia	130	101.87	181	51.69
Rambouillet	21	74.05	31	52.42
Corriedale	52	71.15	107	35.58
Hampshire-Suffolk	15	77.50	30	53.00
Columbia-Rambouillet	7	125.00	10	67.00

Higher Prices at Wyoming

SUMMARY WYOMING RAM SALE

BREED	1948		1949	
	No. Sold	Average \$	No. Sold	Average \$
Suffolks	156	\$68.32	167	\$59.22
Hampshires	211	39.34	71	54.15
Rambouillets	219	64.49	287	90.70
Corriedales	96	38.96	50	40.60
Panamas	25	62.44	25	77.50
Corriedales	96	38.46	50	40.60
Romneys	6	75.00		
Lincoln-Rambouillet Crossbreds	143	62.44	208	75.24
Columbia-Rambouillet Crossbreds	30	82.50	36	68.75
Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbreds	20	39.25	63	50.04

In contrast to practically all other ram sales this year, Wyoming's annual event scored higher average prices in most breeds than in the 1948 sale. Keen competition from a good crowd of buyers brought the average on the 1,074 head sold up to \$70.75. Last year's average was \$58.71 on 1,210 rams. The dry conditions in Wyoming during 1948 reduced the averages obtained in the sale that year in comparison with 1947, which may in part account for the relationship in prices between 1948 and 1949.

A 2-year-old Columbia ram from the flock of R. B. Marquiss and Sons of Gillette took the bids up to \$250, the high point. Willard Warren of Fairpoint, South Dakota, was the purchaser. Two Rambouillet yearling studs tied for second high place in the sale. Wynn S. Hansen of Collinston, Utah sold one of these rams to Richard E. Smith of Sundance, Wyoming and Thomas Pfister and Sons of Node the other to Willard Warren. Pfisters also sold a pen of 10 yearling Rambouillet rams to John D. Lampman of Shell, Wyoming, at \$125 per head to top that classification.

Colonel E. O. Walter was auctioneer for this, the 21st annual sale of the Wyoming

Wool Growers Association, which was held in Casper on September 20th and 21st.

The relationship between the averages on the various breeds for the past two years is shown in the table.

The Dorney Sale

HIGH price at the Dorney Columbia Ram Sale was \$500 with Grant Williams of Sheridan, Wyoming, the successful bidder.

The 400 Columbia rams offered by C. W. Dorney at his ranch near Monte Vista, Colorado, on August 29th brought him a total of \$26,252. The average was \$65.63 on the entire lot.

Only four of the 21 studs sold below \$100 and the average on all studs was \$137.14. The 54 registered yearling rams sold in pens of five averaged \$87.13, two pens selling at \$100 per head.

An average of \$68.98 was made on the 226 purebred yearling range rams, and one of \$32.12 on the 102 ram lambs. Buyers came from New Mexico, Wyoming and Colorado.

Columbia Sale at Rawlins, Wyoming

AN average price of \$67.17 is reported made on the 233 Columbia rams sold in the first annual Wyoming Purebred Columbia Association Sale in Rawlins on September 28th.

The \$200 top ram was purchased by Gordon Pennoyer of Morton, Wyoming. It was consigned by Joseph Pfister of Node, Wyoming. High price on a pen was \$110 per head for five sold to Francis Peterson of Lander, Wyoming. These also were Pfister rams. The Snyder Sheep Company of Lovell, Wyoming sold a pen of 10 at \$88 a head to William Tierney of Rawlins, Wyoming.

Southern Oregon Sale Averages

AVERAGES obtained at the Southern Oregon Ram Sale on September 12, 1949, are shown in the table with comparisons for 1948. This is the ninth such sale

held in Lakeview, Oregon, by the Fremont Sheepmen's Association and the Oregon Wool Growers Association.

SUMMARY SOUTHERN OREGON NINTH ANNUAL RAM SALE Lakeview, Oregon, September 12, 1949

BREED	1948		1949	
	No. Sold	Average \$	No. Sold	Average \$
Rambouillet	2	\$152.50	82	\$ 89.298
Suffolks	33	92.95	25	110.00
Columbias	17	107.94	27	61.48
Panamas	52	108.27	56	58.928
Hampshires	1	75.00	4	65.00
Lincoln-Rambouillet	17	103.68	25	69.00
Total number sold	122	102.64	219	77.80
Grand Total		\$12,522.50		\$17,037.50

Airplane Pellet Reseeding

When the idea was first announced a few years ago that seeding or reseeding of range land could be facilitated greatly by pelleting the seeds and broadcasting them by airplane, the hope was held by many that it might prove to be the answer to some of the difficulties of this large program. To such hopeful ones the results of experimental airplane pellet seeding on Indian Reservations in the Southwest, as analyzed by the Northern Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Missoula, Montana, will cause considerable "deflation," for it shows such type of seeding as unsuccessful.

Fortunately, the same cannot be said of broadcasting loose seed by airplane. That has given good results under certain conditions.

THE results of seeding 90,000 acres of deteriorated range land on four Indian reservations in the Southwest by the airplane pellet method have finally come to light. In a discussion of the method and results obtained on range lands in Arizona and New Mexico, Joe A. Wagner, Range Supervisor, Papago Indian Agency, Sells, Arizona, explodes many of the fantastic claims heard for the method when it was originated several years ago.

The seedings were made between April 1946 and August 1948 on the Papago, San Carlos, Hopi, and Navajo Indian Reservations. Several range and forest vegetation types at various elevations were included in the trials. All seedings are now considered failures.

The number of seed per pellet varied from 2 to 59; sweetclover averaged 10, and timothy 28. Viability tests on crested wheatgrass showed that pelleting decreased germination percent from 81 to 15. Smooth, small, and hard seeds were not appreciably injured.

Airplane loads varied from 800 to 1,600 pounds and each load contained from 2 to 32 pounds of seed.

The rodent repellent, dry lime-sulphur, was not effective. Rats gathered up the pellets containing the repellent and ate the seed with apparent relish.

Penetration of pelleted seed into soil was practically nil. Penetration was evident on very loose gopher mounds and plowed furrows but the pellets were clearly visible, being merely embedded in the loose soil.

On 10,000 acres of Papago range land 75 plants per acre of Lehmann lovegrass became established on the average from a

seeding of 175,000 to 250,000 seeds per acre.

On the San Carlos reservation pellets were both sown by airplane and drilled into a prepared seed bed. Unpelleted seed was also drilled. A year later the stand was extremely poor and spotty on the drilled areas. Not a single plant of the reseeded species could be found on the area sown by airplane.

Concerning the Hopi and Navajo seedings the author states, "Generally, no evidence of establishment can be found on open ground . . ." (Results of Airplane Pellet Seeding On Indian Reservations, Joe A. Wagner, Journal of Forestry, Vol. 47, No. 8, August 1949.)

Airplane pellet seeding should not be confused with the broadcasting of loose or unpelleted seed from airplanes.

The idea of pelleting grass seed was originated by Dr. Lytle S. Adams, a retired dentist. He also originated the pelleting process and invented equipment for distribution of the pellets from aircraft. The pelleting was, of course, intended to provide the covering known to be necessary for seed germination and establishment of new plants. The article reviewed above covers some of the first and most extensive seeding operations conducted by this method. The results are disappointing not only because of the loss entailed but because they are contrary to expectations and to early claims which were made for the method.

On the other hand broadcasting of loose seed from airplanes under certain conditions has given good success in a number of instances in Montana and Utah. Stands have resulted on freshly burned timber and mountain brush areas having a sufficient bed of ashes to cover the seed and aspen or other deciduous tree or brush areas where falling leaves provided the necessary covering for the seed. Very loose soils in a region of high rainfall have been reseeded successfully by airplane broadcasting of loose seed. Large acreages of burned brushland in California have also been successfully seeded to mustard by airplane broadcasting. Success might also be attained by using a species such as bulbous bluegrass which does not require covering. Under these conditions airplane seeding is a practicable method of rapidly seeding otherwise inaccessible areas at a very low cost.—Northern Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station release.

Superior Grasses

AT the field day recently held by the Gillette substation of the University of Wyoming, visitors were shown plots of hay and pasture grass varieties suitable for production at altitudes of 4000 to 5000 feet and under sparse rainfall.

As pointed out by Robert Lang, associate agronomist at the Experiment Station, there are several grasses that have been found superior to the standard crested wheat grass. Intermediate wheat grass, for example, is gaining much attention. It is a good pasture grass. Sheep are known to eat this down where they let crested wheat grass alone. In South Dakota it is called Ree wheat grass.

Buffalo grass and blue gramma grass are strictly pasture grasses with promise. Both are warm-season grasses and because of their similar heads are easily confused. They are sown around the middle or last of May.

Tall wheat grass tolerates alkali but requires moisture. It makes a good hay crop in low places. Needle grass is fair for a pasture and is not considered noxious.

Primar slender wheat grass, developed in Washington State, has kept free of weeds. It is used with sweet clover as hay.

Mandan wild rye, released from North Dakota, is fairly good for forage but needs further testing in Wyoming, Lang stated.

Russian wild rye is definitely a pasture grass rather than hay. Its chief value lies in the basal leaves, which make this one of the most palatable grasses for livestock. In the dryland region around the Archer Field Station in Laramie County, sheep eat this grass in preference to any other grass. It maintains its stand well and keeps clean. The drawback lies in erratic seed production. Since it shatters easily, it must be cut as soon as ripe, Lang warned, adding that Russian wild rye could become a most popular pasture grass.

In answer to questions put by the visitors, it was stated that the Gillette substation, in cooperation with ranchers and farmers, has begun production of seed of six varieties of grasses. An acre each is being devoted to the raising of intermediate wheat grass, Russian wild rye, tall wheat grass, Lincoln brome grass, and Primar slender wheat grass. These will be distributed to cooperators for certified seed production purposes.

Mixed Hays - A Means of Cutting Feed Costs

By R. M. JORDAN, South Dakota State College

A sheepman's profits to a large extent depend upon how cheaply and how well he is able to winter his ewes. If the feeding expense is too great, he may find he has no profit at the end of the year regardless of his lamb crop. On the other hand, if his ewes are wintered cheaply but are thin, unthrifty and poor milkers, his production is almost certain to be so low that profits cannot result. With the high feed costs and moderately priced lambs, which appears to be somewhat permanent, economical wintering with high production seems to be an essential for ranchers and farm flock owners.

Many people try to evade the cost angle by "roughing" their sheep on corn stalks, dead weeds and waste hay (hay of no commercial value and of little feed value). When lambing time approaches and they notice their ewes are thin and often shedding wool, they try to make up for their poor management by graining the ewes heavily. Up goes their feed cost and, while supplemental grain feeding before lambing will help prevent lambing paralysis to a large extent, there is usually not enough time to get the ewes in condition so they will milk well. In addition, the ewe has to be fed more liberally after lambing in order to maintain her milk. It is apparent that, if this system is used, one will usually end up with a band of thin ewes, a poor wool crop, a big feed bill and a lamb crop that is small and consequently, unprofitable.

The following rations and comments on them will cast some light on the subject of why certain rations are better than others.

Group I.

- Ration A. Three to four pounds of legume hay
B. Two and one-half pounds to three and one-half pounds of legume hay and two to three pounds of silage.
C. Three and one-half pounds legume hay and one-fourth to one-half pound of grain.

Group II.

- Ration A. Four pounds corn fodder or four pounds corn stover.
B. Four pounds grass hay and free choice oat straw.
C. Five pounds coarse woody hay of poor quality and one pound silage.

Group III.

- Ration A. One pound alfalfa, two pounds prairie hay.
B. Three pounds brome, one-fourth pound soybean oil meal.

Four weeks before lambing one-half pound of grain may be added to each of the above rations.

The rations listed in group I are all excellent rations. They are also quite expensive.

Rations in group II are definitely inadequate. Little profit can be expected from sheep fed such a poor ration.

Rations in group III are of the nature that flock owners should try to follow. They provide the ewe with a well-balanced ration and ample nutrients to produce a good fleece and produce a good lamb as well as maintain the ewe's general health. What more can one ask for.

The South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station during the winters of 1946-47 and 1947-48 conducted an experiment to determine the value of alfalfa, brome and a mixture of the two hays for wintering bred ewes. The following table compares these three types of feeds and in addition

plain brome hay when supplemented with soybean oil meal at two different levels.

The ewes in lots I and V received almost twice as much protein as called for in Morrison's standards. Although the ewes gained more, they did not shear any heavier fleeces nor wean more pounds of lamb than the ewes in lot II. The ewes in lot II which received about one-third alfalfa and two-thirds brome in their ration not only produced equally as well as the ewes in lots I and V but were wintered for about 20 percent less. Lot III is the cheapest ration but the ewes sheared light fleeces and the lambs weighed less—a good example of an inadequate ration.

This system of feeding about one-third alfalfa and two-thirds brome is superior to the feeding of prairie hay for a portion of the wintering period and then switching to straight alfalfa toward the end of the wintering period. A feeding of alfalfa in the morning and prairie hay at night will accomplish the same results. The abundant supply of protein in alfalfa balances the protein requirements of pregnant ewes when fed on alfalfa-prairie hay ration.

When the ration is balanced, the feed is more palatable and consequently, the

TABLE I. RESULTS OF WINTERING EWES, 1947-48*

Lot. No.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
Rations	Alf. Corn	Alf. Brome Corn	Corn Brome	Brome Soy Corn	Brome Soy Corn
1. No. ewes per lot	18	18	18	18	17
2. No. days in trial	100	100	100	100	100
3. Av. weight per ewe					
Initial weight	125.3	127.6	124.8	126.6	126.0
Final weight	145.6	140.9	129.6	138.6	152.5
4. Gain	20.3	13.3	4.7	12.0	26.5
5. Fleece weight	7.6	7.5	6.4	6.7	7.2
6. Av. Daily Rations Lbs.					
Alf. Hay	3.8	1.0			
Brome		2.8	3.8	3.5	2.7
Shelled Corn .....	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55
Soybean .....				.18	.65
Bonemeal .....	.0077	.0111	.0111	.0111	.0118
Salt .....	.0166	.021	.0206	.0206	.0128
7. Lamb weights, 110 days.....	64.4	64.6	61.3	56.1	62.9
8. Feed costs per ewe.....	5.36	4.40	4.04	4.66	6.23

Feed Prices Used: Alfalfa hay, \$25.00 per ton; Brome hay, \$18.00 per ton; Shelled corn, \$2.12 per bu.; Soybean oil meal, \$98.00 per ton; Bonemeal, \$4.75 per hundred; and salt, \$1.45 per hundred.

*Comparable results were obtained in 1946-1947.

amount of hay refused is reduced. While excess protein which is found in a ration of pure alfalfa will not hurt a ewe, she cannot store it as protein and use it for tissue building later. Any excess protein in the ration is changed to a carbohydrate and used for energy or stored as fat, thus making it of no more value than a non-protein feed.

To those who will be lambing in late March, April and May, the above system of mixing legume hay and prairie hay will prove profitable and very practical and, unless your ewes are in very thin condition, they will require a minimum of grain.

The Meat Team

HAVE you seen the "Meat Team" advertisements in Life and The Saturday Evening Post? Three of them have already appeared: The "Meat Team" in the June

1st issue of Life and the June 25th issue of the Saturday Evening Post; "Your Meat Supply Team" in the July 25th issue of Life and the August 13th issue of Saturday Evening Post; and "Meat, How It Serves You, The Soil, and The Nation," in the September 17th issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

These are part of the American Meat Institute's large program of telling consumers what is behind the roasts, steaks, chops, or stews that they purchase, or in other words, a public relations program.

The "Meat Team," the Meat Institute says in its advertisements, is made up of 5,000,000 farmers and ranchers who grow meat animals, 300,000 workers in 4,000 meat packing companies, and 1,000,000 meat men in retail stores. They as a team supply the meat that "serves everybody, the people, the soil, and the Nation."

Or here is the way one member of the "Meat Team" tells it:

FROM FARM TO HOME PLATE

This is the land of team work and teams,
Teams of work as well as of play;
For it's pulling together at game or job
That means the American Way.

We cheer for champion teams at sport,
Plane and tank-building teams in war;
Let's look at a team that fills the Home Plate—
Farmer to Packer to Store.

The Farmer plays a vital part
In this meat-producing corps:
He raises cattle, lambs and hogs—
Farmer to Packer to Store.

But pigs is pigs and steers are steers
Till they reach the Packer's door;
He changes them into "eating" meat—
Farmer to Packer to Store.

Last man, but not least, on the meat parade,
(You see him each week, once or more)
The retail meat-man who sells you meat—
Farmer to Packer to Store.

This team saves the soil as it furnishes food,
A food that we cannot ignore.
From ranches and farms, it brings nourishing meat—
Farmer to Packer to Store.

It looks like an excellent piece of work
to us.

Guest Tickets For Farm Show

Dell Rhea, president of the National Farm Show scheduled for November 26-December 3 at the Chicago Coliseum, says guest tickets for this show are available through exhibitors, implement dealers, farm papers and radio stations throughout this country and Canada. A general admission charge for those not holding such tickets is to be retained for crowd control.

GET THE NEW 1950 JACOBS WIND ELECTRIC PLANT

NEVER OUT OF POWER!

GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS AGAINST BURNOUT!



All the power you need!
COSTS AS LITTLE AS 2¢ PER KILOWATT HOUR!

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If you don't have highline service investigate the new 1950 JACOBS WIND ELECTRIC—greatly improved and far better than any plant we have ever built. Get the price of the new JACOBS before you buy any plant. Its low installed cost will surprise you.

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in these critical times of labor shortages, this dog will do the work of two men herding, gathering, driving sheep and goats!



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MAN'S BEST FRIEND



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McLearnsboro, Illinois

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Box 181, Logan, Utah

HANSEN, WYNN S.,
Collinston, Utah
(Pups now available for sale.)

JONTZ, DEWEY M.
Altoona, Iowa

MCLAIN & SONS, HOWARD
Lima, Ohio

(Charge for listing: \$12 for 12 issues).

The September Lamb Market

AS fat lamb prices worked lower during the month, feeder lamb prices strengthened. A broad demand boosted feeder lamb prices higher in many instances than the prevailing market for slaughter lambs. This resulted in a number of lambs being routed to feeder channels, some weighing 90 to 93 pounds being returned to the country. The price decline on fat lambs was checked somewhat the last week of September when the eastern dressed lamb outlet improved.

Good and choice slaughter lambs sold at various markets during the month largely in a price range from \$21.50 to \$25. The heavy movement of range spring lambs from Colorado producing areas commenced to arrive on the Denver market early in September. A few loads of choice springers topped there on September 9th at \$24.60. The last week of September the top at Denver on choice rangers was \$24. Medium and good slaughter spring lambs sold during the month in a \$19.50 to \$23.50 price range.

Good and choice slaughter ewes were marketed during September largely from \$7.00 to \$9.50. Common and medium kinds went at \$6 to \$7.50.

Good and choice western range feeder lambs in a lively September market sold mostly from \$22.50 to \$24. Two carloads of choice 70-pound Wyoming feeders did hit \$24.25 at Omaha the third week of September. Medium and good feeders, both natives and westerns, sold during September mostly in a price range of \$18 to \$22.50.

The Dressed Market

Good and choice spring lamb carcasses (under 50 pounds) on the New York market sold the first half of September in a \$47 to \$51 price range. Then they worked sharply lower selling at \$41 to \$46 the third week of September and recovering the last week of the month with prices in a \$44 to \$48 range.

Contracts and Country Sales

September sales in Montana, reported by the First National Bank of Great Falls, were as follows:

Cascade area (September 2nd) 1,100 whitefaced wether lambs, immediate delivery, 20% cents.

Stanford area (September 2nd) 350 aged ewes, good mouths, September 15th delivery, \$10.

Winnett area (September 18th) 1,100 ewes, coming 3's, immediate delivery, \$23 per head.

Stanford area (September 21st) 100 4-year-old ewes, immediate delivery, \$14. 120 mixed blackfaced lambs immediate delivery, 20 cents.

September lamb contracts in the Cokeville-Kemmerer section of Wyoming are reported at 22 to 22½ cents. Many of these are blackfaces.

In Utah during September, contracts on mixed blackfaced lambs were made at 22 to 22½ cents. September contracts in eastern Idaho, for fall delivery, were on a 22 to 22½ cents basis; most of these are black-faced lambs.

In Colorado September contracts were on a 21½ cents to 22½ cents basis for fall delivery. These were on blackfaced lambs.

In West Texas one lot of 1,500 mixed lambs was sold during September at 21 cents, for October 13th to 15th delivery. Texas fat lamb sales to packers during September were reported on a 22 and 22½ cents basis. Some Rambouillet ewes were sold in that state at 22 cents. A carload of Texas yearling ewes was reported sold at \$19.00 per head.—E.E.M.

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

Conventions and Meetings

October 17: Columbia Sheep Breeders Association of America, Minot, North Dakota.

October 21-22: Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association, Belle Fourche.

October 25-27: Wyoming Wool Growers Association, Rawlins.

November 1-3: Montana Wool Growers Association, Great Falls.

November 6-8: Oregon Wool Growers Association, Portland.

November 13-15: Idaho Wool Growers Association, Boise.

November 17-18: California Wool Growers Association, San Francisco.

November 20-22: Washington Wool Growers Association, Spokane.

November 28-30: Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers Association, San Antonio.

December 5: Colorado Wool Growers Association, Denver.

December 6-9: National Wool Growers Association, Denver, Colorado.

January 4-7: American National Live Stock Association, Miami, Florida.

Shows

October 7-15: Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland.

October 15-22: American Royal Livestock and Horse Show, Kansas City, Mo.

October 28-November 6: Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco, California.

November 12-16: Ogden Live Stock Show, Ogden, Utah.

November 26-December 3: International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.

January 17-19: National Western Stock Show, Denver.

Ram Sales

October 18-19: National Columbia Show and Sale, Minot, North Dakota.

November 14: American Suffolk Sheep Society, Suffolk Ewe Sale, Ogden.

November 15: Columbia Ram and Ewe Sale, Ogden.

December 3: International Hampshire Sheep Breeders Bred Ewe Sale, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

December 3: North American Suffolk Sheep Breeders Bred Ewe Sale, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

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Live stock for Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Chicago, or any destination beyond Kansas City may be billed to stop at Morris for feed and make the best of connections on to destination.

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Do You Take What the One Buyer Who Comes Out to Your Place Will Give?



Meat, Rations, and Taxes In England

Before Devaluation Day

"WE saw a number of very fine Hereford steers on a grass lands farm in England that were about to be sent to slaughter," says President H. J. Devereaux of the American Wool Council in another item about his recent trip to England to attend the London meetings of the International Wool Secretariat last May. Two of his observations appeared in the July issue of the Wool Grower. "We were informed that the steers would net the owners about 'eighty quid.' This converted into American dollars means about \$320. I think the same steer in the U.S.A. would net the grower about \$250.

"A packer's representative at Southampton told me that the meat out of this animal would sell at retail straight across at about 25 cents per pound in our money.

"Neither the farmer nor the city man was happy under this arrangement, even though the farmer was getting a very high price for the live animal and the consumer was buying the meat very cheaply. It

struck me that this was exactly what Secretary Brannan was offering the livestock grower of this country. The joker in the deal, according to my English friends, was that after they paid the tax, neither of them had enough money left to buy anything.

"It really didn't make a lot of difference to the average Englishman what the price of meat was, because there wasn't very much to buy. Many things are still rationed in England. Each citizen is permitted to buy 10 pence worth of meat each week, or about 13 ounces. He can also buy one egg, one ounce of butter, and an ounce and a half of margarine per week. The soap ration is one bar per month. The best hotels in the city of London serve butter very sparingly—the serving is cut thinner than dried beef is sliced in this country, and about an inch and quarter square."

Saving Orphan Lambs

A lamb which has already suckled a freshly lambed ewe is easier to rear as an orphan by hand (if necessary) than

I'LL GIVE YOU \$XXOO!



OR

Do YOU Ship Your Livestock to Your Commission Agent Whose Expert Salesmen Have an Asking Price? They Price it to Buyers From All Over the Nation When You Ship to the

Sioux City Stock Yards

is one which has not been fortified by the unique qualities of colostrum milk.

Colostrum is secreted for only a short time after lambing, is richer than ordinary milk in protein, chiefly globulin, and contains also more minerals. It has an exceedingly important function, providing specific anti-bodies which temporarily protect the young animal against certain diseases of the digestive system.

Colostrum is rich in vitamin A and has a marked laxative action. One of its natural functions is to clear the digestive tract of accumulated faecal matter, a dry, putty-like substance known as meconium.

There is no adequate substitute for colostrum; but, if it is not available, a teaspoonful of warm cod-liver oil, repeated as required, will serve to cleanse the digestive tract. Cow's milk given subsequently should not be watered, as is commonly done. The stripplings from a high-testing Jersey cow should be satisfactory, or otherwise cream should be added to the milk.

Apart from their sentimental value as pets for boys and girls, orphan lambs so reared may return as a marketable product less money than it costs to rear them. This does not apply to lambs born in a registered flock.—Massey Agricultural College, University of New Zealand

JACOBS SAFETY WONDER SAW

WORLD'S GREATEST SAW INVENTION

TWIN BLADES TURN IN OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS
Never Grabs, Jerks or Kicks

Cuts 7 FL. SWATH!
CUTS FAST!

FARMERS! RANCHERS!

Stop paying taxes on idle brush and timberland. Turn it into pasture or crop land quickly, easily and at low cost. The greatest brush and timber clearing saw invention in America. No other saw ever built can equal its operating advantages and features. Self-propelled by hydraulic oil transmission. Saw in horizontal position swings to cut 7 ft. swath.

WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER!

JACOBS WIND ELECTRIC CO., INC.
Industrial Division
Minneapolis 11 Minn.

Dominion Growers' Support Program

DOMINION wool growers are now making plans for a wool marketing program to succeed that of the Joint Organization. The J-O was set up at the close of the war to handle the orderly disposal of the big accumulation of wool and to protect new clips by establishing reserve prices or "floors." The carryover of wool at the end of World War II, estimated at about 3,100,000,000 pounds, has largely gone into consumption. When J-O was first set up, it will be recalled, it was estimated that from 10 to 13 years would be required to dispose of the wartime accumulation. Now it is expected that by June, 1950 there will only be about 500,000 bales (150,000,000 pounds) of lower priced wool remaining. Therefore, the work of J-O is about ended. Looking forward to its conclusion the Australian Wool Growers Council, which represents the producers of the major part of that country's clip, appointed a committee in July, 1947, to shape up recommendations for the Post J-O period. The Committee's report, submitted on April 10th this year, has been approved by the Council and given to the Australian Government, whose approval is also expected.

"The establishment of a reserve price conservatively determined and related to general commodity prices" is considered by the committee as the best way of giving greater stability to the wool market. The determination of this reserve price and the buying and selling of wool to maintain that price would be in the hands of an organization set up by the dominions of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the United Kingdom. It is proposed that this organization be directed by a Central Organization in London. Representation of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa in the Central Organization would be based on wool production while the United Kingdom would have an agreed number of directors. Its expenses would be divided among the participating countries.

For its own organization in Australia the committee recommends the use of money in a special wool industry fund for initial operating capital at a nominal interest rate. To handle operating expenses a fee assessed on the wool produced is proposed.

The Australian plan also contemplates the cooperation of the wool trade. Buyers and brokers would be invited to appoint consultative committees to confer with the directors of the Australian organization.

That the Australian committee would like to make this plan an international one

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Prompt and Courteous Service
Low Interest Rate

Utah Livestock Production Credit Association

206 Dooly Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

is indicated in this statement: "The Committee does not dismiss the prospect of enlargement of the project to embrace other major wool producing countries."

Final action on the program will be taken sometime during 1950 so there will be no gap between the expiration of the current J-O program and the one to take its place.

Forstmann Organizes Australian Wool Buying Firm

Mr. Curt E. Forstmann, president and chairman of the board of the Forstmann Woolen Company, announced September 6th the formation of a new company, Forstmann Australia, Ltd., for the purpose of purchasing its Australian wool requirements, which, it is stated, approximate half of the fine super wool produced annually in that country. While the Forstmann Company uses substantial quantities of the best wools produced in the United States, it is virtually impossible, the company states, to make many of its specialized fabrics with domestic wools.

TO PROMOTE WOOL

Be sure to remind the firm or individual handling your wool clip to deduct the 10-cents-per-bag (5 cents for small bags in Texas and New Mexico). In States where membership dues are deducted from wool sales, the wool fee is included in the dues.

ATTENTION

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HIDES AND WOOL
SHEEP PELTS
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**IDAHO HIDE AND
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TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

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Address inquiries to
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of America**
Box 2406 — State College Station
Fargo, North Dakota

An Upset Wool Market

In all the confusion that has arisen in wool market circles since devaluation day, there is one point of agreement: that what the effect of the new pound devaluation will be on the domestic market for raw wool and manufactured products cannot be foretold with much accuracy at this time.

When the news broke on September 18th that the value of the British pound sterling had been cut from \$4.03 to \$2.80, the expectation seemed to be what wool prices would drop immediately. In fact it was announced over the radio in Salt Lake City on the 19th that they had taken a severe tumble. It is true, of course, that prices offered on domestic wool dropped and the market came to a practical standstill because all available wools are in strong hands. Prices at foreign auctions fluctuated some, and then rose.

From our reading of eastern newspapers we have gathered several things on the devaluation and what it will accomplish that may be of interest if you have not already heard them.

First, it may be well to say that Australia cut her pound from \$3.22 to \$2.24 and South Africa from \$4.03 to \$2.80 and many other foreign countries also followed the downward trend.

On account of the important position wool production and wool manufacturing holds in the dominion countries and the British Isles, it is quite natural to jump to a conclusion that the market prices on those commodities would fall immediately. However, thus far things have not worked out that way. As late as September 24th a cable from Sydney, Australia, as given in the Commercial Bulletin, said that at the auction there good fleeces were up 10 to 12% percent and others 5 to 7% percent, about the previous week's close. At the Albury auction good wools were 15 to 20 percent above Melbourne's closing price of the previous week. Purchasers from the Continent, including Russia, were said to be the principal buyers. However, it is pointed out that the devaluation of the pound had not affected some of these Continental buyers, because they were already operating on what amounted to a devalued pound. You will recall that United States wool dealers and manufacturers had complained about Great Britain's policy of permitting those countries to buy the pound at lower rates than they could. This gave these Continental buyers an edge on U. S. purchasers.

In theory, with the devaluation of the pound, it should be possible for domestic

manufacturers to buy more foreign wool, because American money can be exchanged into more pounds sterling. Actually, this will only be true if prices for foreign wool remain the same as they were before devaluation. The increases in prices thus far have wiped out a part of that advantage.

Wools offered in these early auctions have not been of a type to interest U. S. buyers. What will develop when the desirable fine wools appear in the forthcoming sales, no one knows. But if many of our buyers take part, the increased competition, it seems logical to suppose, will at least keep prices on foreign wool firm, if not increasing them. Then wools purchased abroad cannot be delivered here until around the first of year, which means that domestic wools are still the main source of supply for domestic manufacturers. That the domestic supply is short is shown in the quickness with which the offerings were taken at the first two auctions in the series set by the Western Wool Handlers (reported separately). Also, it is very evident there are no "distress" wools available in this country as all offers below their asking price were rejected by growers at the sales following September 18th.

Just how much the domestic market will be hurt by reduced prices on imported manufactures of wool is another unknown factor, which time alone will disclose. Some people hold that the increase in prices generally may offset the expected results from the devaluation of the pound so far as England is concerned. But to get as many American dollars as possible she will

want to export as many of her manufactured products—wool fabrics included—as she can.

A disturbing element in this connection is the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act without the "peril point" amendment. The current trade discussions at Annecy, France do not include any item of immediate interest to the wool industry, but when the Geneva trade agreements come up for renegotiation early next year, wool and manufactured products of wool will, it seems quite certain, be among the items discussed. The present Geneva trade agreements expire January 1, 1951. Therefore, discussions on the renewal of the pact will come sometime in the early part of next year. The duties on wools which make up the big part of our production could be cut another 25 percent.

It was natural, of course, that activity in the domestic market in the West and East should be halted when the news of the devaluation broke. Only those in immediate need of supplies made purchases, but the underlying scarcity prevented a panic disturbance.

Before devaluation the general tone of the wool market was good, better than it had been for some little time. Texas wools continued to move in fair volume. At a sealed bid sale on September 14th at Alpine, Texas from 44½ to 66½ cents was reported paid for 342,000 pounds out of 683,000 pounds of 12-months' wool offered. One report of this sale gives 70 cents as the top figure. At other Texas points sales of 350,000 pounds of wool were made the first part of September at between 52.5 to 66 cents for 12-months' wool and 52 to 63 cents for 8-months' wool.

Some 88,000 pounds of wool offered at Albuquerque, New Mexico the fore part of September brought 47.5 to 58 cents. Approximately 6,500 Montana fleeces were sold the latter part of August at 54 cents.

At Boston for the week ending September 16th, trading on the open market in territory wool consisted of a fair volume of graded fine, good French and staple wool for about \$1.50 clean basis, the U.S.D.A.'s Weekly Review said. Average French combing was around \$1.45 and short French combing length wool around \$1.40, clean basis. Graded three-eighths staple territory wools sold in substantial quantities around \$1.12, clean basis, and smaller weights of graded quarter-blood at \$1.00, clean basis. A fair amount of Commodity Credit Corporation three-eighths territory and small lots of CCC quarter blood were moved.

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Western Wool Auctions

The Wilkins Sales

BUYERS claimed 1,365,000 pounds of wool out of the total offering of 1,900,000 pounds in Wilkins & Co., Ltd. auctions at Denver, Colorado September 12 and Billings, Montana September 14, or the sales amounted to 72 percent.

Twenty-seven buyers representing mills, topmakers and dealers were registered during the auction series.

The most significant thing about these auctions was that the wool was sold on a clean price basis and at shrinkages or yields determined by the core test. This is the first instance in the history of wool selling practices in the United States that wool has been marketed in this manner; that is, incorporating the three features of public auction, core testing for yield and clean prices. The fact that such a large proportion of the wools was sold at attractive prices during a comparatively inactive period in the market fully vindicates this new selling procedure.

In the Denver auction 115,000 pounds of graded fine good French and staple brought prices ranging up to \$1.50 clean delivered or the equivalent of 70.58 cents in the grease; 228,000 pounds of graded fine average French was sold up to \$1.45 or the equivalent of 63.63 cents in the grease; 35,000 pounds of graded fine clothing brought up to \$1.38 clean or 52.25 cents in the grease; 111,000 pounds of graded half blood sold up to \$1.35 clean or 63.19 cents grease; 23,000 pounds of half blood clothing up to \$1.19 clean or 54.63 cents grease; 148,000 pounds of graded three eighths blood up to \$1.15 clean or 57.30 cents grease; 16,000 pounds of graded quarter blood up to \$1.02 clean or 52 cents grease.

In the Billings, Montana auction 240,000 pounds of graded fine good French and staple sold up to \$1.53 clean delivered or the equivalent of 72.28 cents in the grease; 53,000 pounds of graded fine average French brought up to \$1.47 clean or 64.14 cents grease; 11,000 pounds of fine clothing up to \$1.38 clean or 56.96 cents grease; 195,000 pounds of half blood up to \$1.41 clean or 67.94 cents grease; 101,000 pounds of three-eighths blood up to \$1.17 clean or 58.09 cents grease; 41,000 pounds of quarter blood up to \$1.08 clean or 55.70 cents grease.

The average prices for the total weight in each grade would range down somewhat

from the top clean and grease figures listed in this report while heavier shrinking, less attractive lots sold at prices comparable to their value.

To figure the grease prices net to the grower an average of about 6½ cents per pound for freight and marketing costs is deducted from the gross grease prices listed.

Wilkins & Co., Ltd. were the first to initiate the auction system of selling wool in the United States and prior to the advent of the Government wool purchase program in 1948 had conducted wool auctions on a grease price basis for a number of years at Ogden, Utah, Denver, Colorado and Billings, Montana. This system of marketing was becoming very popular by the time the wool program came into effect and precluded further auctions on account of the regulations requiring all wool to be sold under uniform practices. This is the first opportunity that Wilkins & Co., Ltd. have had to reinstate the auction system and it is felt that with the additional features of core shrinkages and clean prices, it now offers the most advantageous method yet devised for marketing western wool.

—Reed W. Warnick

The Portland Sale

THE Pacific Wool Growers, at the sealed bid sale on September 21st, offered 78 lots of free wool and 138 lots of Commodity Credit Corporation wools, a total of approximately 2 million pounds.

No bids were received on the C.C.C. lots but at private treaty there were offers made on 20 of the free lots. These offers ranged from \$1.21 to \$1.34 clean landed Boston, with the bulk of the offers running from \$1.25 to \$1.30 clean landed Boston. This is in comparison with the Billings auction where the prices for similar wools ranged from \$1.40 to \$1.45. The Pacific rejected all offers.

On the same date, the private wool handlers in Portland offered approximately 1,700,000 pounds of wool. Two bids were received at the sale and both were reported rejected.

The Pacific Wool Growers received much favorable comment on the way the wools were displayed and shown, and catalogued. Twenty-four buyers attended the sales and all have detailed descriptions on which trading can be done later by long distance telephone.—R. A. Ward

General Comments

AS you no doubt know the sales in Denver and Billings were a complete success and 75 percent of the wools were sold, bringing prices that reflected a \$1.50 clean landed Boston for 64s and finer graded wools; \$1.45 for 64s and finer original bag wools. Half blood wools brought approximately \$1.30 to a \$1.35 and some three-eighths and quarter blood wools were sold at about CCC values.

The sale at Portland, of course, was called off, due to the fact that the devaluation of the pound was put into effect one day before the date set for them. However, Portland had 28 buyers, of whom 24 were from the East Coast, who looked over the wools and catalogued them. They were able to see approximately five million pounds of choice northwest wools, with approximately one million of pounds of them belonging to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Buyers from the East were very enthusiastic about participating in a series of sales such as the Western Wool Handlers had supported and only regretted that the devaluation of the pound came at the time it did. However, many of the buyers continued on to the various locations where wool was going to be shown and had an opportunity to purchase wools at San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Casper, Belle Fourche, and Newell.

In fact, most of the topmakers and manufacturers are enthusiastic for us to continue merchandising wool in a series of sales each year, as they feel this is the best way to market wool. The Western Wool Handlers Association also feel that to have wool in the various locations in the West gives the grower a better opportunity to receive the highest value for his wool.

At the sales at Portland the only two bids made were approximately based on the 30 percent discount of the pound sterling.

The growers in the Northwest are not in any hurry to sell their wools until the market readjusts itself. There is no distressed wool in Portland. While the growers realize the market may not reach the top peak it did in 1948, they do feel that until the readjustment of the pound sterling is final they do not care to sacrifice their wools.

—Harold A. Russell, President
Western Wool Handlers Association

Auxiliary Affairs

THE BORDER COLLIE DOG SALE

Mrs. Delbert Chipman, acting for our National Auxiliary President, Mrs. Clell Lung, at the recent National Ram Sale in selling the Border Collie Dogs donated to the Auxiliary, reports as follows:

Total proceeds from chances sold on the dogs came to \$251.00.

The names of the dogs and their donors and the winners are:

Penny—donated by Miriam Peryam, Encampment, Wyoming, won by Lloyd Toone, Croyden, Utah.

Lady—donated by M. B. Edwards, Georgetown, Texas, won by Ernest Yeiter, Woods Cross, Utah, an employee of the North Salt Lake Stock Yards.

Pup—donated by Howard McClain, Lima, Ohio, won by Bert Smith and re-sold to Bert Coleman, Heber City, Utah.

Penny's pup — donated by Miriam Peryam, won by Frank Douglas, Soda Springs, Idaho.

COLORADO

District Chairman, Mrs. Brendan Sullivan of Meeker, Colorado sends the following information about their local "Make It Yourself—With Wool" Sewing Contest.

The district elimination show will be held at the Craig High School Auditorium on November 14th.

The Routt-Moffat Wool Growers Association is sponsoring the contest and is proud to announce the following prizes for District II: Two grand overall prizes, a diamond set wrist watch and a diamond ring, each valued at \$150 donated by Sather Jewelry Co. and Kester Jewelry Co; two wardrobe cases; two robes; two \$15 gift certificates; \$25 in cash; a blanket; cosmetics; set of china, and appreciation gifts to all District II entrants.

TEXAS

New Braunfels was host for the third quarterly meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association. Mrs. Rochette Coreth and her committee planned a very interesting meeting, beginning with a tour of the woolen, cotton, and nylon mills on Friday, September 23rd.

Registration was at the Faust Hotel, meeting headquarters.

Mr. and Mrs. Rochette Coreth entertained with a cocktail party at their home

Friday evening and after that there was a dance at Landa Park. A 9:00 o'clock Coffee at the Faust Hotel preceded the business meeting Saturday morning and a barbecue dinner was served at noon in Landa Park.

In addition to regular business, final plans for the "Make It Yourself With Wool and Mohair" contests were formulated. A leading fashion authority was guest speaker at this meeting.

—Mrs. Felix Real, President



Officers of new Utah Chapter: Mrs. W. C. Tebbs, Mrs. Roland Esplin, Mrs. Stanley D. Tebbs, Mrs. Hugh V. King, of the Board of Directors; Mrs. M. V. Hatch, president; Mrs. Douglas Q. Cannon, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Fern W. Norton, a director.

UTAH

Mrs. Emory C. Smith, president of the Utah Auxiliary, is happy to report a new addition to the Utah Auxiliary. This new group, to be known as the Powell Forest Chapter, is composed of the wives of sheepmen using the Powell National Forest. They come from Garfield, Washington, Piute and Kane counties, with most of them living in or around Panguitch, Utah.

Charter members of the Powell Forest Chapter and their new officers are:

Mrs. M. V. Hatch, Panguitch, President
Mrs. Douglas Q. Cannon, Circleville, Secretary-Treasurer

Mrs. Fern W. Norton, Circleville, Board of Directors, Piute Co.

Mrs. Roland Esplin, Mt. Carmel, Board of Directors, Kane Co.

Mrs. Hugh V. King, Teasdale, Board of Directors, Wayne Co.

Mrs. W. C. Tebbs, Panguitch, Board of Directors, Garfield Co.

Mrs. Stanley D. Tebbs, Panguitch, Board of Directors, Garfield Co.

This organization was formed on September 6, 1949, at Ruby's Inn, just outside of Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah. Auxiliary President, Mrs. Emory Smith accompanied by immediate past president, Mrs. J. T. Murdock, Mrs. S. I. Greer, Mrs. Blanch Kearnes and Mrs. Jas. M. Hooper, made the trip on invitation from the men's association in that district, to meet with the ladies and organize a chapter there.

Cedar City Chapter

Mrs. Parson Webster entertained twenty members of the Cedar City Chapter at her home in August at which time they elected new officers for the coming year. They are: Mrs. Douglas Clark, president; Mrs. Dick Leigh, vice president; and Mrs. Nelson Webster, secretary.

4-H Style Review at State Fair

Eleven blue-ribbon winners at the 4-H style review held during the State Fair this month were presented with appreciation gifts by the Utah Auxiliary President, Mrs. Emory C. Smith. These were girls who had made their garments of wool and whose workmanship rated a blue ribbon. Identical gifts of three different shaded lipsticks in clever wool-plaid cases were presented each girl.

THE 1949 SEWING CONTEST MOVES ALONG

New Mexico

Contest is being conducted by Miss Rheba Boyles, clothing specialist of the New Mexico College of Agriculture. She reports increased interest, more girls participating. Will have their dress revue of the woolen garments at the State Fair in Albuquerque the week of September 26-31. Are expecting a very nice revue of wool garments.

Washington

All information and materials in hands of instructors at beginning of school. Home economics instructors are organized to assist girls with woolen costumes. Window displays are arranged for. Many new inquiries coming in which we answer promptly. Newspaper advertising brings fine results.—Mrs. Clyde Story, Director

Wyoming

Have twelve area chairmen working over the State and publicity well under way. By October 15 can give actual number of girls participating. This is when the local contest will be held. Our publicity was out before school closed in the spring.

—Mrs. Faye Evans, Director

Colorado

Very active since spring. Everything moving ahead nicely. State finals will be in Denver, December 5. Governor has declared a State "Make It Yourself - With Wool" Week. Much publicity given for this wool week. State divided into districts as follows: District I, Mrs. Joe Kubizarett, Montrose; District II, Mrs. Brendan Sullivan, Meeker; District III, Mrs. Eva Martin, Sanford; District IV, Mrs. A. B. DeGraw, 2305 West St., Pueblo; District V, Mrs. Rex Hixon, Ordway; District VI, Miss Bertha Hunter, 1233 Sherman St., Denver; District VII, Mrs. George Mosier, Greeley.

—Mrs. Ross Ingersoll, Mrs. M. J. Hayes, Directors

South Dakota

All materials are out and clothing specialist, Mrs. Walker, from the State College at Brookings, has covered every county in the State through the home agents. Had recordings made which have been used over our radio stations. Have also had much newspaper publicity. Feel sure there just couldn't be anyone left in South Dakota that hasn't heard about our contest. Our closing date is October 1st. State Style Revue, October 21st. Posters are ready to go in major store windows. Home economics instructors will assist when school opens. Singer Sewing Machine Company is giving fine cooperation. Our young auxiliary members are taking hold in fine shape.

—Mrs. John Widdoss, Director

Montana

Have many entries lined up already and much enthusiasm created among our leaders. Our county agents are working with us and are to be the judges in our counties. Top garments will be entered at style show at wool growers' convention November 1-2. Miss Hilyard of Home Economics Department will be judge of entries in final show.

—Mrs. W. L. Barrett

Idaho

Our contest is going along in grand shape. We feel we have done a good job of advertising our contest. Have mailed materials to all county agents, home demonstration leaders, home economics teachers, also to all weekly and daily newspapers. A



Colorado's Contest Week: Governor Lee Knous, wearing a sports coat of wool grown, woven and tailored in Colorado, proclaims the week of September 25th "Make It Yourself With Wool" Week for the entire State. Surrounding him are Mrs. Brendan Sullivan, vice president of the Colorado Auxiliary; Miss Barbara Brill, winner in the 1948 State and 1949 National contests, and Mrs. Ross Ingersoll, State sewing contest director—and the lamb.

great deal of interest has been shown and I think our contest is going to be a huge success.—Mrs. John W. Jones

Texas

The contest is going over big in Texas. Our Governor has promised to declare a "Make It Yourself-With Wool" Week starting the first of October. Radio stations are cooperating very well, featuring interviews with 1948 winners. Miss Lucy Rathbone, Director of Home Economics, University of Texas is presenting our contest to a sewing class made up of clothing instructors in high schools and colleges of Texas. Our contests are scheduled to begin on November 7th, and end on the 18th. This will work in well with our State contest which begins on November 28th.

—Mrs. Dolph Briscoe, Jr., Director

Utah

Utah is working through 4-H directors and home economics departments, and has

material out to every district in the State. Much publicity has and will continue to be given in newspapers and radio all over the State. Personal contacts will continue. State leaders have traveled about the State extensively in order to get this information in the hands of key people. Enthusiasm is high. Participation will be high.

—Pres. Mrs. Emory Smith, Director

Oregon

President Obiaque reports that the contest will be outstanding in Oregon. They are sending two girls to the National Convention in December. Information material has been distributed through the 4-H directors from the State College at Corvallis. Mrs. Ira Staggs is director and Mrs. Obiaque says she will be working very closely with her for a fine contest. Girls will present their garments at the State fair at Salem. The best will be chosen for display at the State convention and the two winners sent to the National.

Nevada

Miss Margaret M. Griffin, home demonstration leader, has charge of the contest. She is connected with the University of Nevada, and through her, all information has been supplied to districts in the State. She reports after contacting Mr. John Humphrey, secretary of the Nevada Wool Growers Association, that they will probably be able to send at least one girl to the National Convention.

—Mrs. Delbert Chipman
National "Make It Yourself—
With Wool" Contest
Chairwoman

ate the plant, as they were meeting deadlines on orders for the high fashion stores and specialty shops throughout the country.

They were cutting circular skirts out of yard-wide bolts of felt of azure blue, clear bright reds and greens, conservative browns and, of course, the ever-stylish black, and working up original decorations of gay flower sprays, intricately beaded and interesting hand-embroidered pockets that give each skirt real distinction.

Personnel of the shop were also filling orders for weskits, slippers, handbags, belts, and mittens ornamented with oriental coins or hand-embroidered in wool, and other accessories.

We have decided we like wool felt, particularly the way it is being handled by Margie Webb, Originals.—I.Y.

BARON WOOLEN MILLS FIRE

Fire caused damages at \$100,000 to the Baron Woolen Mills of Brigham City, Utah on September 8th.

Founded in 1870, this pioneer firm has been widely known in Intermountain areas, as it has made blankets of wool furnished by individual growers. Rulon Baron, a grandson of the pioneer founder and present owner of the mill, said the plant would be rebuilt as soon as possible.

Do Americans Like Lamb?

(Continued from page 12)

And the same thing held true in the northeast section of the country, having the highest consumption of any area. Here, for example, 28 percent of the Scranton, Pa., people thought that lamb was high.

But, of course, the large majority everywhere held the opinion that it is either in line with the other meats or lower.

Now, I would like to go back for a moment to this question of whether or not people like lamb. As I have pointed out, we felt that this was *one* of the important—if not the *most* important—questions of all.

But we felt too, that our inquiry into this matter had to go further than simply finding out whether the people *liked* lamb. In other words, if they liked lamb, to what *degree* did they like it? And how often were they in the habit of serving it to the family?

So two questions were included in the questionnaires to get this kind of information—"Does your family like lamb as well as other meats?"—and—"How often do you serve lamb in your home?"

The nation-wide results on the question asking whether the family likes lamb as

well as other meats, showed 36.6 percent answering in the affirmative. In analyzing these results, we found that five cities of the 34 reported that more than half the people liked lamb just as well as beef and pork. Quite naturally, three of these five cities were in the northeast high-consuming section of the country—Waterbury, Conn., reporting 74 percent answering "yes," Greenfield, Mass., with 55 per cent and Scranton, Pa., with 73 percent. Salt Lake City and Orlando were the other two cities, with 58 and 56 percent, respectively, liking lamb just as well as the other meats.

All of the remaining 29 cities were below the 50 percent mark, ranging down to 16 percent in Fort Worth, Texas.

The other question having a bearing on the liking for lamb—that is—"How often do you serve lamb in your home?"—furnished an insight into just how much consideration women are giving lamb in planning their menus.

On a national basis, 6.1 percent said they served lamb twice a week, 17.7 percent served it once a week, and 41.1 percent said once a month. Thirty-five and one-tenth percent said they never served it.

So much for this national survey, for the time being.

(Next month Mr. Pollock will tell us what Miss Dorothy Holland found out about lamb in her work with home economic students and in her contacts with retailers.)

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BRADFORD, MARK
Spanish Fork, Utah

DORNEY, C. W.
Monte Vista, Colorado

HANSEN, WYNN S.
Collinston, Utah

HANSON, MARK B.
Spanish Fork, Utah

HOOTEN, JOE, & DETHLOFF, JOHN
Harvey, North Dakota

HUGHES LIVESTOCK CO., INC.
Stanford, Montana

MARQUISS, R. B., & SONS
Gillette, Wyoming

MEULEMAN & SONS, HARRY
Rupert, Idaho, Rte. 1

PFISTER, JOSEPH
Node, Wyoming

PINE TREE RANCH
Gillette, Wyoming

THOMPSON RANCH, E. B.
Milan, Missouri

YOUNG, CY
St. Anthony, Idaho

COLUMBIA-RAMBOUILLET CROSSBREDS

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Burley, Idaho

CROSSBREDS

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THE PAULY RANCH
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BEAU GESTE FARMS
Oskaloosa, Iowa

BROADMEAD FARMS
Amity, Oregon

HUBBARD, WALTER P.
Junction City, Oregon

MACCARTHY & SONS, D. P.
Salem, Oregon

ROCK AND SON, P. J.
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TEDMON LIVESTOCK
Rte. 3, Ft. Collins, Colorado

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MEULEMAN & SONS, HARRY
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BARNARD CO., BRUCE M.
Shiprock, N. M.

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CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.
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PFISTER, THOS., & SONS
Node, Wyoming

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Deer Lodge, Montana

VASSAR, ERVIN E.
Dixon, California

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BARNARD CO., BRUCE M.
Shiprock, N. M.

BEAU GESTE FARMS
Oskaloosa, Iowa

BECKER, M. W.
Rupert, Idaho

BONIDA FARM
Lima, Montana

BURTON, T. B.
Cambridge, Idaho

CURRY, S. E.
Plainview, Texas

FOX, FLOYD T.
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FULLMER BROTHERS
Roberts, Idaho (Star Route)

GRENVILLE, ARTHUR C. B.
Morrin, Alta, Canada

HALL, ROBERT W.
Falkland, B. C., Canada

HUBBARD, WALTER P.
Junction City, Oregon

NIELSEN & SONS, S. P.
Nephi, Utah

PEMBROKE, RALPH
Big Lake, Texas

PIGGOT, D. R.
McMurdo, Golden, B. C., Canada

ROCK & SON, P. J.
Drumheller, Alta., Canada

STARR, L. L.
3968 N. Williams Ave.
Portland 12, Oregon

SUFFOLKDALE MEADOWS
Ilderton, Ont., Canada

VASSAR, Ervin E.
Dixon, California

WADDELL, DAVE
Amity, Oregon

WANKIER, FARRELL T.
Levan, Utah

WINN, R. E.
Nephi, Utah

TARGHEES

HUGHES LIVESTOCK CO., INC.
Stanford, Montana



Around The Range Country

ARIZONA

Widely scattered showers first week, but mainly hot and dry. Stock water supply very low in south-central and southwest. Grasshopper damage to southeastern ranges rather severe. Livestock holding up well. Warm and humid as month progressed. General showers in eastern two-thirds toward end of month.

CALIFORNIA

Temperatures generally above normal. No precipitation reported. Pastures and ranges continued dry mid-month. Light precipitation later in month benefited pastures and ranges.

COLORADO

Precipitation heavy in extreme east, extreme south-central and very light elsewhere. First snow of season at high elevations. Ranges and pastures drying. Livestock excellent with some movement to winter ranges and feedlots. Some movement to market later in month. Frost and freezing temperatures at most elevated stations. Livestock conditions excellent.

IDAHO

Very dry. Near record dry season. All ranges and pastures extremely dry. Many young sheep marketed early and under weight, account drought. Copious showers in north greatly improved soil moisture, but precipitation continued light in south. Southern ranges still very dry. Severe wind and dust storm in east.

Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, the National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made.

Statements about the weather and range conditions are taken from U. S. Weather Bureau reports.

King Hill, Elmore County

Outlook for feed on the winter range is very poor (September 21.) The recent hot, dry weather has made feed scarce. Forage on the summer range was bad this year, due to a frost in June and no rain. These conditions have had their effect on the weights of our lambs. The

past winter, too, took its toll of lambs due to the extreme cold.

As yet none of the feeders have been contracted but all of the fat lambs have been marketed.

In May crossbred (whitefaced) yearling ewes were selling for \$30.

Coyote numbers are smaller, and sheep conditions are about the same as last year.

—John Baptie

MONTANA

Seasonable temperatures. Soil moisture critical, short in most of State. Feed on winter ranges less than usual. Rain or snow first weekend. Hay and forage below last year. Some grasshopper damage in central mid-month, although insect activity decreasing. Heavy livestock marketing toward end of month.

Albion, Center County

While the weather has been dry in this area, livestock have done well on the average. However, water is getting scarce (September 18). There has been no rain since April. Forage this year was not nearly as good as a year ago on the summer range because of the dry weather.

SHEEP MARKING HARNESS

Enables rapid, scientific and automatic marking of large or small flocks of sheep during breeding season.

Harness contains metal slot which holds interchangeable crayons. Device is fastened to buck and marks the ewe as she is being covered. Crayons made in red, black and green permitting change of color when size lot desired is reached. Ewes may be lambed in lots as bred, requiring only enough shelter and lambing ground and lamb-crews sufficient for ewes ready to lamb. A substantial saving in labor and money.

Now used successfully by hundreds of prominent range woolgrowers as well as breeders. When ordering specify temperature at breeding time. Harness \$2.50 each (12 or more \$2.25 each); Crayons 35¢ each (3 colors).

(patent applied for)

JOURGENSEN PAINT MANUFACTURING CO.

CASPER, WYOMING

Lambs are average. The hard winter resulted in dry ewes. Feeder lambs have been contracted at 23 to 24 cents, compared to 20.50 cents a year ago; fine-wool ewe lambs, at 25 cents, against 21 cents in 1948. All of the feeders have been contracted in this section.

Crossbred whitefaced yearling ewes and fine-wool yearling ewes are selling at \$21.00.

1080 poison has whipped the coyote here.

Because of the abnormally dry weather and lack of competent help, sheep numbers are being cut.—*George L. Arbuckle & Sons*

Rothiemay, Golden Valley County

Feed on the summer range is about 75 percent of normal (September 12). It has been very dry here throughout the summer.

The lamb crop was about 90 percent of last year's so far as numbers are concerned. Very few lambs have been contracted for

fall delivery, but a few feeders have been contracted at 20 cents, compared to 22 cents a year ago.

Fine-wool yearling ewes have been selling for \$24.50.

Large bands of sheep are decreasing owing to lack of good herders. Small flocks seem to be increasing because of the extermination of coyotes. It appears that the large operators will have to get herders from foreign countries if they are to stay in the sheep business.—*Stanley Allen*

HOTEL RESERVATION APPLICATION

National Wool Growers Convention

DENVER, COLORADO

December 6—Meeting of Executive Committee, National Wool Growers Association and Council of Directors, American Wool Council.

December 7-8-9—General Convention Sessions.

Mail to:

L. W. Clough, Convention Chairman
c/o Denver Convention and Visitors Bureau, Inc.
519 - 17th Street
Denver 2, Colorado

Please reserve.....room(s) for.....person(s). Twin beds.....Double bed.....

Will arrive on.....Expect to depart on.....

Date

Date

My first choice of hotels is....., and I desire to pay about \$..... per person per day.

Names of Room Occupants	Street Address	City	State

SUGGESTED HOTELS

Name of Hotel	Single Room	Double Room (double bed)	Double Room (Twin Beds)	Connecting Rooms, bath between, for 3 or 4 persons
*ALBANY HOTEL	\$2 to \$5	\$3 to \$5.50	\$5 to \$7.50	\$8.00 up
ADAMS HOTEL	\$2.40 to \$4.40	\$3.85 to \$10	\$5 to \$10	\$12.00 up
ARGONAUT HOTEL		\$5.00	\$5.00	\$8.00 up
AUDITORIUM HOTEL	\$2 to \$5	\$5 to \$7	\$5 to \$6	\$8.00 up
*BROWN PALACE	\$5.50 to \$7	\$8 to \$10	\$8 to \$10	\$12.00 up
CORY HOTEL		\$5 to \$7	\$5 to \$7	none
*COSMOPOLITAN	\$4 to \$7	\$6.50 to \$10	\$7 to \$13	none
KENMARK	\$3.50 to \$4	\$5 to \$6	\$5 to \$6	none
MAYFLOWER		\$4.50 to \$5	\$5 to \$6	\$8.00 up
OLIN		\$6.50 to \$8	\$6.50 to \$8	\$10.00 up
*OXFORD	\$2 to \$3	\$5 to \$8	\$6 to \$8	\$12.00 up
PARK LANE (Residential)	\$7.00		\$12 up	None
SEARS HOTEL	\$3 to \$4	\$3.50 to \$5	\$6.50	\$9.00 up
*SHIRLEY SAVOY (Headquarters)	\$3 to \$4	\$3 to \$4	\$4.50 to \$6.50	\$8 to \$11
STANDISH	\$3.50 to \$4.50	\$4 to \$5	\$5 to \$5.50	\$7.00 up
WELLINGTON		\$5.00	\$6.00	\$10.00 up

*These hotels are Denver's largest.

Make all arrangements through the Convention Bureau. Reservations will be confirmed directly to those who return this form. All reservations should be in by November 20th.

MOTOR COURTS

Some of the country's finest Motor Courts are to be found in Denver and suburbs. If you are driving you may be interested in this type of accommodation. Rates are slightly lower than comparable accommodations in hotels. Designate number in your party and you will be assigned accordingly.

NEVADA

Light showers over northwest improved vegetation and ranges but general shortage of irrigation water. Fire hazard very great mid-month on dry ranges. Stock water generally sufficient. Livestock fair to good condition. Ranges very dry toward end of month. Shipment of lambs nearly completed.

NEW MEXICO

Above normal temperatures with scattered showers. Ranges good but additional moisture needed for range feed. Frequent showers as month progressed. Ranges showing improvement with additional moisture. Livestock excellent.

Tinnie, Lincoln County

The outlook for feed on the fall and winter range is the best in 10 years (September 21). Plenty of moisture has helped feed a great deal. Forage on the summer range was also better owing to rain and sunshine. Our lambs, as a result, are better conditioned.

Feeder lambs, as well as fine-wool ewe lambs, have been contracted at 20 cents, compared to 24½ cents a year ago. Nearly all the feeders in this area have been contracted. Fine-wool yearling ewes recently sold for \$20.

Coyotes have been increasing because there has been no outside help in controlling them.—*Leo Pacheco*

OREGON

Temperatures above normal. Dry spell with only few scattered showers. Range stock continue slow decline. Showers middle of month temporarily relieved forest fire danger in west. Livestock in fair condition but lowest in 10 years account poor grazing. Rains in west near end of month very beneficial to grass.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Mostly cool. Rains first week beneficial to pasture, grass. Much north-central and northwestern range area grass still short and dry, with stock water becoming short in some localities.

Ludlow, Harding County

Coyotes in this area are decreasing because of a good bounty and use of 1080 poison. Liquidation of sheep continues, mostly as a "follow-the-crowd" policy.

Feed outlook on the fall and winter range appears to be good. Wet weather has predominated since September 1, bringing 2 inches of rain. As a result, the feed has been good and the fire hazard has been eliminated (September 19). Forage on the summer range was better this year, mostly because of the cool, dry weather.

Feeder lambs have been contracted at 21 to 21.50 cents, compared to 24 cents a year ago; while crossbred (whitefaced) ewe lambs have been contracted at 22 cents, against 26 cents in 1948. All feeders

have been contracted. Crossbred (white-faced) yearling ewes have sold at \$22.

—*Claude E. Olson*

TEXAS

All classes of livestock doing well on ample cured feed. Marketing sheep and lambs continued unusually light for season. Fall shearing good progress on southern plateau. Rains in central, north and west materially benefited late feed and pastures. Contracting feeder lambs active in plateau and Transpecos area mid-month. Replacement ewes in strong demand. Fall and winter range feed and grass pasture prospects further improved near month's end. Sheep good condition in all areas; marketing continues light for season.

Marfa, Presidio County

Contracting price on fat lambs this year has been 22½ cents to 23½ cents, compared with 23 to 25 cents last year. Feeders, fine-wool ewe lambs and crossbred (white-faced) ewe lambs, have been contracted at 18 to 20 cents, while last year's price was 20 to 22 cents. About 90 percent of the feeders have been contracted. All of the fat lambs have been marketed. Fine-wool yearling ewes have sold at \$20 to \$22.

Feed outlook on the fall and winter range is better than it has been for 8 years. Weather since September 1 has been rainy. The pastures have greened up and new growth has been stimulated (September 17). Forage on the summer range was 100 percent better this year due to good summer rains. This definitely showed up in the weight and general condition of our lambs.

In the wool market, there were sealed bid sales on September 14th, but 50 percent of the offers were rejected.

Coyotes are less numerous because of good trappers.—*C. L. Arthur*

UTAH

Warm and mostly dry. Many ranges very dry. Practically no movement of livestock. Local thunder showers over south and west second weekend benefited ranges but caused flash flood in St. George area. Livestock feed supply more plentiful than usual. Continued dry weather last weeks. Ranges good in east, but exceedingly dry in Tooele, Box Elder and Iron counties. Range lambs moving to market toward end of month.

Blanding, San Juan County

Feed has dried up a great deal and general conditions are about as they were last year at this time (September 11). It was not dry until this fall. We have had some trouble with grasshoppers in this area but poison has been put out.

The number of lambs this year is about the same as a year ago. Feeders have been contracted at 20 to 21 cents, as against 22 to 25 cents a year ago.

Liquidation of flocks continues due to forest reductions.—*Reed Bayles*

Spring City, Sanpete County

Forest Service cuts continue to cause reduced sheep numbers in this area. If grazing cuts continue, we will all be forced out of the sheep business!

Outlook for feed this winter is fair. Weather since September 1 has been mostly dry. Forage on the summer range was better because it was not over-grazed.

Lambs are in good condition. Feeders have been contracted at 20½ cents (September 12) as compared to 23 cents a year ago. Crossbred (whitefaced) ewe lambs have been contracted at 24 cents.

We still have some losses from coyotes.

—*Angus Black*

WASHINGTON

Warm dry weather. Pastures dry. Livestock slowly migrating from summer ranges. Some hay feeding necessary. Winter forage prospects short. Continued dry mid-month. Pastures dry and short except where irrigated. Livestock generally good to very good. Near end of month, rains helped pastures but generally too light. Livestock migrating from summer ranges; some marketing.

WYOMING

Moderate temperatures and continued dryness. Mostly scattered light showers first of month. Livestock in good shape. Ranges dry but considerable feed remains. Stock water low in some sections. Cool second week, with beneficial rain over majority of northeastern half of State. Continued warm and dry in southwestern half. Soil very dry, needed moisture toward end of month. Light snow in north and central. Livestock generally in good condition.

McKinley, Converse County

We have been having quite a few showers in Wyoming during the past ten days (September 2) and it has freshened up the feed materially. They have had relief in some of the worst drouth-stricken sections of the State, such as Campbell County and northern Converse County, so that everything looks much better than it did a couple of weeks ago.—*J. B. Wilson*

Farm Income Tax Book Now Available

The 1949-50 edition of Edward L. Flinn's "Simplified Income Tax Information and Farm Account Book" is now ready for distribution. Like previous issues, this book serves as an understandable, accurate guide to the farmer in making out his Federal Income Tax Report for the current year, and also provides forms for keeping his accounts through 1950.

The book contains 48 pages; 21 pages devoted to tax explanations, instructions and examples, and 27 pages of captioned forms for keeping farm accounts. The single copy price is \$1.00, postpaid. (See book list.)

Reducing Hazards of Winter Grazing

(Continued from page 15)

Experiments at the Desert Range Station have shown that good management pays dividends in increased wool yields and lamb crops. Ewes that have been well cared for during the winter are better able to raise heavy lambs. In all but a few herds, lamb crops and wool yields can be noticeably increased.

Snow depth

As can well be expected, the depth of snow in which the sheep were marooned had a major effect on death losses. As snow depth increases, death loss tends to increase in an almost uniform ratio. Death loss increases about 1 percent for each 2½ inches of snow over 10 inches. Nothing can be done to reduce the depth of the snow, but its effect on the sheep can be lessened.

Two general practices were followed last winter to reduce losses. Many sheepmen moved the sheep to the hills during the severe weather and most of them fed concentrated feeds. Those herds that were moved to the hills and fed concentrates suffered a lower death loss than when either practice was used alone.

1. *Taking sheep to the hills.* The biggest advantage in taking sheep to the hills was that the ridges were blown clear of snow during the second week of the storm allowing the sheep to get at least some feed. Those herds that were moved to the hills seemed to fare very well, one owner reporting that he used no supplemental feed and yet did not have excessive losses. In the 22 herds studied, those taken into the hills during the storm lost an average of 5 percent while the average loss of those that remained in the open valleys was 11 percent. The hills offer the additional advantage of being warmer; cold air flows down hill making the valley bottoms colder than the adjacent hillsides. It is also common to see heavy fogs, that cause severe suffering and loss of weight among the sheep, lying in the valley bottoms. The sheep placed on the hillsides are usually well scattered on the bare points with the poorest animals close to camp for easier feeding.

2. *Supplementary feeding.* Most stockmen found it necessary to feed supplemental feeds because much of the native forage was covered by snow. The commonly used supplements were grain pellets and cottonseed pellets. These seemed to help the sheep fight the snow and cold by supplying additional warmth and energy. The ewes have usually been bred by the

time the snows come, and a high plane of nutrition is necessary if they are to raise large, healthy lambs. Concentrated feeds are a great aid in maintaining this level of nutrition.

Many sheepmen felt that the additional cost of feeding was excessive. But, ewes should be considered as capital. The ewes, like a factory, produce the salable products and the income to the owner. When one ewe dies, those remaining in the herd must earn the money for her replacement. For every 1 percent of death loss, the remaining ewes in the herd must each earn approximately 30 cents to cover this cost of replacement (based on the value of the ewe and her earning power) or the replacement costs must be subtracted from the year's profit. If by feeding concentrate feeds, death loss can be reduced by 5 percent, the \$1.50 per head that would be spent for replacements can be used for buying feed. Many operators felt that feeding reduced death losses by much more than 5 percent which would allow even more to be spent on concentrates. And,

they still had a full herd left to earn the payments on any debts that were incurred by feeding. This is in addition to any increase in wool clip or lamb crop that comes from feeding as against not feeding.

Feeding of concentrates should probably be continued until lambing time. Several sheepmen who discontinued feeding prior to that time felt that they had made a mistake. If excellent range is available, feeding supplements will probably not be necessary during average years.

Due to the difficulty encountered in getting feed to the sheep after the storm started, many sheepmen expressed a desire to store feed on the allotment. Concentrate pellets could be stored in a tin grain bin. These are rodent-proof and will allow pellets to be stored for a number of years with little loss. Other men felt that a covered trailer would be better for the purpose, because it could be moved to the sheep when needed and could be taken home in the spring to reduce the chance of theft. The farther an allotment is from the main road, the more useful storing of feed could be.

For an average herd of 2,600 head, 15 to 20 tons of pellets would need to be stored on the range in order to last 30 to 45 days. Feed can be purchased during the summer when a good selection is available and prices are usually lower, and it can be moved to the allotment in the fall when roads are open. During winters when it is not necessary to feed the entire herd, supplements will be available to feed some of the poorer sheep if desired.

Shelled corn and hay were also used as supplementary feeds last winter. Corn can be handled and stored about the same as pellets. Hay, however, is much more difficult to store. If left unprotected, it soon loses much of its food value; providing adequate protection for a large amount is usually too expensive. Moving hay all the way to the sheep after snow has fallen is frequently impossible. Moving the sheep to an area where hay can be supplied and where some native forage is available seems to be the best solution.

Severe winters will come again just as they have in the past. The stockman's best defense against heavy losses is to be prepared. Management practices, such as moderate grazing, water hauling, open herding, culling, and shipping rather than trailering, help reduce losses by keeping sheep in better condition. The range sheepman can be further prepared by having feed stored on his allotment for use in case of severe weather. No one knows when the next hard winter will come. Will it be this year?

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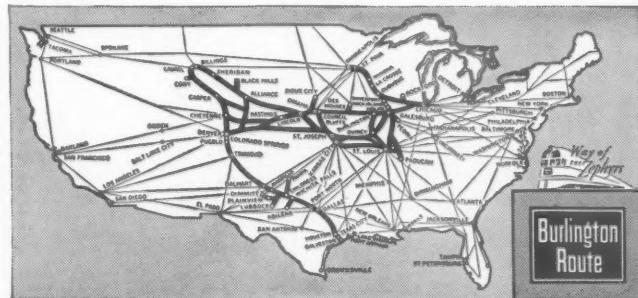
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